The Weekly Constitution Post.

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AUTUMN VOICES.

Fading flowers whisper,
"Little ones, farwell!
Will you miss our faces
From the hill and dell?
Will you dream about us
In the wintry night,
When the silent snowflakes
Hide the earth from sight?"

Flying birdies warble,
"We are going now;
Will you long to see us
On the blooming bough?
Through our airy journey
Far away must be,
Sweeter brighter faces
We shall never see?"

Silver brooklets murmur,
Little ones, good-by!
Winds are growing chilly,
Bitter days are nigh,
We shall miss your bright eyes
Peeping o'er the brim,
When in icy fetters
We lie hushed and dim."

"Flowers, birds and brooklets,"
Little ones reply,
"Earth is sad and lonely
When you bid good-by,
We shall not forget you,
Never, never fear;
We'll be watching for you
Early in the year?"

—*The Nursery.*

THE PERILS OF NEVADA.

Road Agents Stop a Stage, Kill One Passenger and Rob Others.

[Boston Globe.]

One of the most terrible deeds that has ever occurred in the history of Nevada County was perpetuated near Nevada the other day. The Eureka stage was on its way down from Moore's Flat, with Matt Daily its driver. On the front seat with Mr. Daily were William F. Cummings, the banker, of Moore's Flat, and Miss Skeahan, of Nevada, who had been engaged in teaching in the public school at the rame place. Inside of the stage were Daniel McCarty of Nevada, William Edwards of Blue Tent, Thomas Barr of Gold Flat, with his wife and three children, and a Chinaman. Shortly after one o'clock, as the stage reached a point just beyond Lynch's ranch, on Rock Creek, and about three miles northeast of Nevada City, a man emerged from the bushes at the side of the road, and standing in the path of the horses, shouted to the driver to stop and added, "I want you all to get out of there!" At this moment the highwayman was reinforced by another individual with a double-barreled shot-gun at full cock, who ordered the dismounted passengers to stand in line and hold up their hands to be searched for fire-arms. They were all searched except Mr. Cummings, but no weapons were found upon them. The highwayman then remarked to his pal, who held a self-cocking revolver in hand, "Go through the stage," meantime keeping the men, women and children under cover of his gun. All of the express matter and baggage were dumped out in the road and searched and then thrown back. The last article found was a leather valise, the property of the banker, which was stowed under the front seat. As the robber pulled this out of the vehicle, Mr. Cummings grasped hold of it. The two men began to struggle fiercely for its possession. They scuffled along the ground for a distance of twenty-five feet, the pistol in the robber's hand being discharged once accidentally and once with apparent desire to do deadly execution. Just after the second shot Mr. Cummings cried out, "Have I no friends here?" They struggled a few feet further, and Mr. Cummings fell under his opponent. He made an effort to regain his feet, and had succeeded, when the antagonist stepped from between the banker and the man with the gun. Taking advantage of the opportunity, the latter, who was about twenty feet away, turned, and, aiming at Cummings, sent a charge plowing through his neck, just below the ear, killing him instantly. While the robber had Mr. Cummings down he had taken a Colt's revolver from that gentleman's pocket, and retained it in his hand with the self-cocker. The villain also had a large bowie-knife in his belt. As soon as the robbers had killed Mr. Cummings they returned to the passengers who were still under cover of the gun. One hundred and sixty dollars was taken from Mr. McCarty, and small sums from some of the rest. Mr. McCarty wore a valuable watch, which they overlooked. Mr. Edwards had $400 in coin on his person, but stepping back to the stage in an unconcerned manner threw it into the box and thus saved it. Therefore he only lost some loose change that was in his pocket.

After finishing their devilish act the road agents ordered the driver and passengers to get aboard the stage, and take the body of Mr. Cummings with them. There being no room in the vehicle to carry the corpse conveniently, Mr McCarty asked if he could not have the privilege of staying with the remains until a wagon came to town after them. The two men had been fast friends during life, and McCarty explained this to the murderers. They would not grant the request. He rode to a point half a mile this side of the scene of the tragedy, then with Mr. Edwards and a rancher, at whose house they stopped, and returned there as soon as possible. By this time the robbers had disappeared. Mr. McCarty described the robbers as being about six feet tall and finely formed. They wore wire masks and were bareheaded. Neither one had any whiskers on his face. They were in their shirt sleeves and wore grey overalls. They had every appearance of being old hands at the business.

AN ENGLISH CENTENARIAN.

The Remarkable Life of Rev. Canon Beadon.

[London Lancet.]

The causes of life and death are, to some extent, identical. Influences which kill the weak strengthen the strong, and in the mutual reaction of a perfect constitution and a mode of life free from those lethal influences which no strength of constitution can resist, may be found the secret of extreme longevity. The history of centenarians often illustrates this, but it is not often that the condition of their existence can be accurately known. Not long ago the death was announced at the age of 102 of Rev. Canon Beadon, of Stonecham, the particulars of whose life are in this respect of some interest. Born in the year 1777, he succeeded his father in the living of Stoneham in 1812, the living having been held by the two, father and son, for more than one hundred years. His ancestors presented examples of moderate, but not extreme longevity, his father having died at eighty and his mother at eighty-six. Canon Beadon was probably the last person living who remembered the Lord George Gordon riots. At the time (1780) he was three years of age, and he distinctly recollects having been held up to the window by the nurse to see the soldiers in the streets. His good health was almost uninterrupted; in early manhood he had a slight illness, the exact nature of which is difficult to ascertain, since it occurred in the year 1798. He was about five feet nine inches in height, broad-shouldered and deep-chested, with very long arms and large hands. In early life he possessed great muscular power, which was well indicated by his frame. Even when long past seventy his strength of wrist was remarkable.

He was fond of shooting and fishing; the former amusement he kept up till ninety-four, the latter till eighty-eight. When middle-aged he could walk out shooting from morning till night, exposed to any amount of cold and wet, and completely knock up many younger men. He seemed quite impervious to the ailments to which ordinary men are subject. He never knew what a headache or rheumatism was. His digestion appeared perfect, and he could eat anything with impunity. He not only ate heartily at every meal, but used often to eat biscuit, &c., between meals. He was a "moderate drinker"—by no means a total abstainer—and was to the last extremely fond of sweet things. As he grew older his step became slower, but he never tottered in his gait. To the last his complexion was ruddy in tint, never showing the parchment-like appearance so often an accompaniment of extreme old age. His condition remained as in middle age up to his death, neither stouter nor thinner. At ninety-seven he had his first severe illness—an attack of bronchitis—contracted through going out on a very cold day, and he was never afterward quite the same.

Up to this date he had taken service in his church every Sunday, and his three months' duty in Wells Cathedral, his voice continuing distinct and powerful; but after the attack of bronchitis he was more or less of an invalid. Nevertheless, he was able to answer himself seventy letters of congratulation which he received on his one hundredth birthday. The late severe winter tried him very much, and he had several colds and slight attacks of bronchitis, from all of which he recovered, and he died at last peaceably and painlessly from mere "decay of nature." During the last year or two of his life, if fatigued or out of health in any way, his mind was not perfectly clear, but he never lapsed into any thing like "second childishness." He was possessed of a most imperturbable temper and singularly even spirits, and would not allow any thing to worry him. The two places where he passed almost the whole of his life—Wells and Stoneham—are relaxing in climate. One of his nephews is now living, aged eighty-six, two died last year, aged eighty-five and eighty-eight respectively, and at the time of his death Canon Beadon had great-great-grand nephews and nieces living.

LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR.

Death of One of the Founders of the Order in France.

[New York World of Sunday.]

There died a few days ago, at La Tour Saint-Joseph, France, Jeanne Jugan, in religion Sister Mary of the Cross, one of the founders of the order of the Little Sisters of the Poor. She was born in 1793 at Cancale, the capital of oysters, and lived as a servant in an humble station till she was nearly fifty years of age. In 1840 Father Le Pailleur, an assistant priest in the parish of St. Servan, a little town on the Breton coast, whose heart had been moved by the sufferings of the aged relatives of fishermen lost at sea for whom there was no resource but beggary, induced two young orphans, Marie Therese and Marie Augustine, to devote their leisure to the support of an old blind woman of the neighborhood. On her they spent their earnings, they kept her room in order and led her to church. Not long after Jeanne Jugan, noticing the work in which they were engaged, joined them, and when, through the gift of the savings of a woman almost as poor as themselves, they were enabled to rent a low, damp room formerly used as a wineshop, and to place in it twelve beds for their wards, Jeanne became the first "begging sister," going out with a basket to collect from door to door broken food and small coins. The two orphans, who had given up their work to devote themselves to the care of the poor, became with her, under the names of Sister Mary Augustine of Compassion and Sister Mary Theresa of Jesus, the founders of the now famous Order of Little Sisters of the Poor, which now possesses 125 establishments in all parts of the world. The first colony for America was organized August 20, 1868, the Sisters establishing it themselves in Brooklyn. The New York house was first situated on Thirty-first street, but now is on Seventieth street near Third avenue, and the wagon of the Little Sisters has become a pleasant and familiar object to all New Yorkers. No person can be taken care of by the Order who is less than sixty years of age, and the charity includes poor women of all denominations. Jeanne Jugan devoted her life to the work, and the happiest day in her noble, unselfish career was that on which the award to her by the French Academy of the highest honor in its gift—the Monthyon prize for virtue—called the attention of all France to the work she had so unostentatiously begun and insured for it the support and sympathy of thousands of good people all over the world.

A Gem From Mr. Hayes.

[From the Chicago Times.]

"What I wish to say is, let us look to it in all our pleasure, whatever may be remembered and whoever may be forgotten, we should not fail to remember that we shall not forget the laborers of this country." There is neither purity, propriety nor precision in this sentence; but whatever may be remembered and whoever may be forgotten, we should not fail to remember that we shall not forget that the President uttered it at Aurora, Illinois. Other gems of thought and jewels of expression are scattered along the railroad route brightened by the "elegant and refined bows" of the estimable ladies who are aiding and abetting the regular autumnal go-as-you-please-to-the-pumpkin-show progress of the President.

LATTER-DAY WARNINGS.

When legislators keep the law,
When banks dispense with bolts and locks,
When berries—whortle, rasp and straw—
Grow bigger *downward* through the box,

When he that selleth house or land
Shows leak in roof or flaw in right,
When haberdashers choose the stand
Whose window hath the broadest light,

When preachers tell us all they think,
And party leaders all they mean,
When what we pay for that we drink
From real grape and coffee bean,

When lawyers take what they would give,
And doctors give what they would take,
When city fathers eat to live,
Save when they fast for conscience sake,

When one that hath a horse on sale
Shall bring his merit to the proof,
Without a lie for every nail
That holds the iron on the hoof,

When in the usual place for rips,
Our gloves are stitched with special care,
And guarded well the whalebone tips
Where first umbrellas need repair,

When Cuba's weeds have quite forgot
The power of suction to resist,
And claret bottles harbor not
Such dimples as would hold your fist—

Till then let cunning blaze away,
And Miller's saints blow up the globe;
But when you see that blessed day,
Then order your ascension robe!

—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

RATTLESNAKES IN ARIZONA.

Old Hank Pulsifer's Prodigious Story of His Exploits.

Marecopa Wells, September 18.—In traveling through Arizona one is bound to see snakes in his boots. I don't mean whiskey snakes, but real snakes. Not that Arizona whiskey is lacking in serpent-evoking potency. I took four drinks one evening in June, after a long and tiresome day in the saddle, and saw a Chinaman poking a 100-foot rattlesnake at me all night. Imagine if you can what a genuine case of tremens must be with Arizona whiskey for a foundation!

Rattlesnakes are plenty in Arizona. They reach their greatest age here, and are more savage than elsewhere. The Arizona rattlesnake is ripe for a fight as soon as he espies anything in the shape of a man. Not rattling and then sneaking off, like his namesake in some of the colder latitudes, but with head erect and eyes blazing fury and defiance, he coils and springs at his enemy. These Arizona snakes are especially fierce when met in the road, never yielding the right of way until they are killed. They vary in color. One sort is almost black, with yellow spots from head to tail; another is a tawny yellow; and still another is the color of the country rock. From June to September the thermometer on the plains averages from 110° to 120° through the day, and often as high as 115° at night. Snakes do not move much through the day in these months, preferring to ensconce themselves under the friendly shade of a projecting rock or an occasional bit of sage brush, and await the going down of the sun. Then they come out and stretch themselves in the cool dust of the highways. This is a very dangerous country for travelers at night. Horses are frequently bitten on the legs, and die in agony. Their lives are sometimes saved, but not often. There are no end of rattlesnake stories extant in Arizona. Some of them are true.

A few weeks ago I saw a Mexican of thirty years' residence in Arizona. My notice was attracted to him by a large lump or bag of flesh hanging from his face. I inquired about it. He had been captured by a lot of Apache Indians when a child. They fancied him for his beauty and for his well-knit frame, and desired to keep him in the tribe, having previously put it out of his power to return home by massacreing his parents and burning the house; so they took him into the mountains, where there was no danger of pursuit. There they caused a rattlesnake to bite him on the left cheek. They permitted the poison to take effect to a certain extent, then they applied an anecdote and saved his life. But he has ever since carried about this unsightly reminder of his strange experience.

Nowadays the Apaches are safely corraleld on Government reservations, and the rattlesnake is left to his own playful fancies. They generally know if any one is around, and make their own presence known. In some parts of the Territory they are so fierce that they will attack a man on horseback if he comes within striking distance. Tom Ewing of San Francisco, who erected several quartz mills in Arizona, was driving along one day when his progress was barred at an abrupt turn by a monster rattlesnake. His horse became panic stricken, and as he was unarmed he was forced to turn around and seek assistance at the nearest station. Several men came out with shotguns, and after a fight, which came near proving fatal to one of them, the venomous reptile was killed. It stretched clean across the road, a distance of fourteen feet three inches. Judging from the number of rattles, his age could not have been less than forty-two years. I do not vouch for this story, but there are men in Arizona who claim to have seen the snake after he was killed. It is one of the traditions of the Territory.

Snakes from five to eight feet in length are not at all uncommon. I was riding along through Salt River Valley at the close of a terribly hot day in July, when I came upon an oasis in the wilderness, the home of a settler named Marks. It had been so hot all day that no work could be done out of doors, and it was only a few minutes before my appearance that an Indian boy in Mark's employ had gone to the upper end of a small vegetable garden to do some necessary chores. He had been there but a moment when he cried out in alarm in the Indian tongue. "A snake! a snake!" and jumped upon a shelving rock hard by. Marks grabbed his shotgun and ran through the garden just in time to see an immense rattlesnake preparing to strike the boy. He jumped to one side and fired, blowing the snake's head off and saving the boy's life. This snake measured nine feet and one inch, and was as big as a man's leg.

But the best snake story is told by Hank Pulsifer, known otherwise as "Rattler Hank," on account of his thousand and one adventures with rattlesnakes. Hank has been bitten four times, and attributes his continued existence to the fact that he always packs plenty of whiskey with him. He has killed 1400 rattlesnakes in the last two years, to say nothing of the hundreds he has got away with before that time, and of which he never kept a record. It is the old man's delight to bask in the smiles of his cronies, and you may see him at any time, when he is not out prospecting the neighboring hills for gold or silver, sitting in Bill Brigg's cabin, comfortably loaded with tanglefoot and detailed his adventures. He was in Florence in August on a big spree. When he gets pretty badly fuddled he tells his biggest yarns. It was my good fortune to hear one of them, "Boys," he asked, "did you see that Greaser in town yesterday with the tarantulas? I reckon you ain't seed no bigger tarantulas than them critters. I give 'em to him; ketched 'em out near the Alvarado mine; they was havin' a party like with a hull billin' o' rattlers. I never seed no such rattlers yet. (Hank was leading up to his story. One who knew him well at once ordered the benzine for the crowd.) I ain't seed no such rattlers as them," he continued, setting down his empty glass." There was forty hundred if there was one, and a rangin' all the way from two to ten foot in length. And such an all-fired hissin' and a wriggin' and bowin' and a scrapin' to one 'nother as polite as you please, and Mr. Snake crawlin' around Mrs. Snake, and the young snakes a tumblin' over their daddies and mammies till you couldn't rest. What did I do? I reckon I kinder didn't do nothin' but keep shady. But a blasted jack rabbit run across the bush just behind me, an' I, bein' kind o' hungry like, let him have it. The noise o' the gun goin' off started the snakes, and they saw me quicker 'n a second, an' jess stood on their hind legs and roared to get at the old man. There war a pile o' rocks a hemmin' me in on all sides 'cept one. I had jest come over them rocks a slidin' down, but couldn't get back. There was only one way out, and that was right through the snakes! And there was forty hundred of 'em as sure as——. They saw they had me, and had already divided me up like, an' I standin' there a lookin' at 'em with my eyes stickin' out and the sweat a pourin' off me like rain, an' they kep a comin' an' a openin' their jaws an' a lickin' o' their chops as much as to say, 'Ole man, yer our meat.' Well, I yanked a rock an' driv it into 'em, an' before they got over their surprise I'd drank all the 'bug juice' in my canteen an' made a break. More'n five hundred of 'em must a struck me as I skinned through the gantlet. But I had a p'ar o' buckskin breeches over my butternuts, an' the——fools couldn't bite through. So I hoofed it over the perrarie for more'n half a mile, cos I didn't d'ar to stop a second or they would a got loose an struck me on the hand. As it was, they kep' a stringin' out behind me like so many tails. But you couldn't seen 'em for the dust. You hear me."

Hank's listeners were setting in open-mouthed wonder taking in the story as he spun it out, and they were eagerly awaiting the climax. Sagebrush Charlie spoke up: "Look a yere, Hank, you say there was five hundred snakes hitched on to your britches?"

"Yes, five hundred; nary one less."

"Well, how much you reckoned each critter would average—about three pounds, I reckon?"

"W-a-l-l!"

"Why, ou'y this; you war packin' fifteen hundred pounds o' snakes. Perhaps you will take a tumble to yourself and kinder explain how you could pack so many critters."

"Look here, Charlie; you're a pretty square kind of a boy, and pooty good on figgers and arithmetickin, an that kind o' truck, an' I don't mind sayin' to you that fifteen hundred pounds o' snakes tackled on to a man when he is scar't—when he is right down scar't—don't weigh more'n a ordinary shotgun. *You* might stop to weigh 'em. I didn't have no time."

Charlie was effectually silenced.

"Wall, as I was a saying, boys," Hank continued, "the varmints kep' a swishin in the air an I a goin' forty miles a minute. I seed there was only one way to get rid of 'em, an I yanked out my knife an' commenced choppin' their tails off close to their ears. By the time I 'rived at Moss's ranch they had all been cut away, but their heads was still stickin' by the fangs to my buckskins. Boys it was a lively canter while it lasted.

"How many heads were there a stickin onto your buckskins, Hank?" Charlie asked.

"Lem me see; lem me see," Hank answered. I declar I forgit. Reub, I told you the other day how many snake heads there was a hangin' to my buckskins that day. Do you reklect?"

"I reckon it was four hundred and ninety-seven."

"Four-hundred—and—ninety—seven. Yes, yes; I said five hundred, didn't I, boys? I take it back, it was four hundred and ninety-seven; but what in—— is three snakes in such a outfit?"

Then the glasses were filled up again.

"Divide and Conquer."

[From the California Advertiser.]

The Republican party throughout the Union has always been fortunate in practicing upon its enemy so as to divide and conquer. It was by the divisions of the Democracy that Mr. Lincoln was elected, and that the Republicans have ever since maintained their power at Washington. During the carpet-bag era down South the same tactics were pursued of setting class against class, and race against race, and it appears now that this policy will be carried out to the end of the chapter. In California the Republicans have triumphed, while yet in a minority, by simply dividing their opponents into several camps. In Maine, under Senator Blaine's shrewd management, they have overcome the Democrats and Greenbackers, in the face of the latter's victory last year. In New York they are actively engaged in setting Mr. Tilden and Tammany by the ears, while in several Western States they are raising side issues on currency, revenue, and railroad questions; so as to distract the enemy, while their own party is tolerably well held together by threads torn from the famous bloody shirt. It is a trifle singular that such crude methods continue to succeed year after year, when they are so transparent to the lookers on.

Seven Words That Grant Never Said.

[New York Sun.]

There is no time since the fourth of March, 1872, when the simple announcement from General Grant, "I shall not run again for President," would not have been worth hundreds of thousands of votes to the Republican party. Every possible influence has been brought to bear to wring that announcement from his lips. He has remained dumb.

Does any sensible man doubt that Gen. Grant is still a candidate for a third term?

A SWEDISH POEM.

It matters little where I was born,
Or if my parents were rich or poor;
Whether they shrank at the cold world's scorn,
Or walked in the pride of wealth secure;
But whether I live an honest man,
And hold my integrity firm in my clutch,
I tell you, brother, plain as I am,
It matters much!

It matters little how long I stay
In a world of sorrow, sin and care;
Whether in youth I am called away,
Or live till my bones and pate are bare;
But whether I do the best I can
To soften the weight of adversity's touch
On the faded cheek of my fellow-man,
It matters much!

It matters little where be my grave,
On the land or on the sea;
By purling brook or 'neath stormy wave,
It matters little or naught to me;
But whether the angel Death comes down
And marks my brow with his loving touch;
As one that shall wear the victor's crown,
It matters much!

A PARIS SENSATION.

Gabrielle Morale's Death at the Hands of her Lover.

Who Then Blows Out His Own Brains.

[Paris Letter, September 12.]

The two great dramas in real life of the present week are not invested with the interest which mystery gives. The whole world knows why it was that Eugune Riaudet shot the beautiful Gabrielle Morales, a second-rate actress by her talents at the Chatelet, the Varieties and the Palais Royal, and a demi-mundane who expected to dominate in the hemisphere. Everyone is aware what the motives were which impelled the irritable Breton gentleman to become the assassin of a woman whom he had madly loved for eighteen months, and then to take away his own life. This is how the tragedy came to be enacted in the suite of furnished rooms inhabited by Mlle. Maroles, a name she changed, by inverting the letters which composed it, into the more euphonious one of Morales. At Trouville M. Riauder, the son of a widowed lady of independent means, saw, two years ago, Mlle. Morales playing at the Casino. She was a flaxen-haired blonde, with a remarkably fair skin, and such a well-made figure that whenever there was a piece brought out, the success of which depended on the beauty of the artist's legs engaged in it, she was sure to obtain lucrative employment. Her photograph, representing her in silk tights and a low-bodied dress without any pretension to sleeves, was on view in the print-shop windows of the Rue Vivienne, the Palais Royal, the Passage Jouffroy, and the Boulevards. She had not only the points I mention but regular features and much sweetness of expression; and in her extraordinary "rigout," which was really more indecent than the nude, she did not look like a brazen woman. Her blue eyes were sadly pensive. One would have thought the tragical event to which she was approaching cast a shadow upon them. Well, Riaudet saw Gabrielle Morales at the Casino of Trouville, and fell in love with her. He had a little property, worth about $2,000 a year, and his mother was trying when the first meeting with the pretty actress took place, to obtain for him a sub prefecture through the MacMahon family. At the death of old Madame Riaudet he was to have come in for a good deal of money, part of which she was disposed to make over to him in her life-time if he married with her consent. Eugene was a fine-looking young man of four or five and twenty, and brought up at Rennes, in Brittany. His friends there having observed in him a resemblance to Victor Emanuel, he trained his mustache and whiskers to grow like those of the late king of Italy. There was great earnestness in his character and he was affectionate toward those he was fond of, and an implacable hater. In fact, in the man's moral nature there were, to believe his mother's accounts of him, bright and prominent virtues, which were given relief and value by the shadows they projected. His first impulse, when he became enslaved by Gabrielle Morales, was to marry her, which—she having discovered she was a beauty, and aiming at an amphibious and lucrative career of dramatic art and vice—did not fall in with her plans. She was therefore very glad when he asked his mother's consent, and that respectable lady refused. The actress wrote in effect to him: Do not dispute with your mother. It would bring ill-luck upon us. You have 10,000 francs a year. It is enough for us. My tastes are simple. I always dreamt of love in a cottage, in some far-off sunny island—but it must be sunny. We can go to such a paradise without presenting ourselves before the mayor or priest. I swear to adore you and you only, and in return do you look after me, for I am very much out of health and in great need of tender care. And, indeed, she was in need of the sunny cottage, the tender care of a lover who was willing to become a sick nurse. La Morales was suffering from a racking cough which her doctor told her was the first stage of pulmonary consumption. Riaudet took her to Nice and hired a charming little place on the hill near Villa Franca; set her up with a carriage in which they explored the Maritime Alps, and was so thoroughly devoted to her that at the end of eighteen months his property was sold and the money it fetched all gone.

Madamoiselle Morales having recovered her health and being lovelier than ever, spoke of resuming her former mode of life. With a few thousand francs that remained to her out of the wreck of Eugene Riaudet's affairs, moved down to the Promenade des Anglais, made rich acquaintances, and gave the cold shoulder to the Breton lover who had taken seriously her vows of eternal gratitude. This jealousy annoyed her. When she came back to Paris she told him to go to "America or any other outlandish place" in which fortunes are to be made rapidly, and that if he came back rich she would welcome him again. But that to be frank she could not respect him if he stuck to her, and that she could no more do without luxury than a fish could live out of water. Her high-heeled slippers cost her 814 a pair, and the prices of the other articles of her toilet were in proportion. Beauty was a fast-fleeting thing, and it behooved her to get rich before the bloom departed from her cheeks. This ultimatum inspired Riaudet with vengeful ideas. He resolved to take away the actress' life and his own, to which end he nightly followed her wherever she went; and kept watch and ward when she was at home before the house in which she lodged in the Rue de Berri. From a journal which he kept it appears that he had many times aimed his pistol at her, but that his nerve failed him. To muster the energy which the execution of this sinister purpose demanded, he determined to call on her, and to ask an explanation, which he felt would lead to high words, and when in the heat of a discussion he could draw out his revolver and shoot the object of his mad idolary. This design he carried out on Wednesday night. The soubrette who opened the door of the actress' suite of rooms in the Rue de Berri at first denied her mistress. Riaudet answered that he had seen her shadow on the window, and that he would not go away without speaking to her. He tore a leaf out of a pocket-book on which he wrote his name and sent it in. Mlle. Morales in a charming toilet of white muslin and Valenciennes lace over pink silk, and her blonde hair falling over her like a mantle, came out of her bedroom. She never had appeared more lovely, and perhaps she came to enjoy the spectacle of a man who had ruined himself for her given over to the most cruel torments. Justine, the servant, went into the dining-room, shutting behind her the door, to which she applied her ear. She heard high words. Riaudet asked if he was to consider himself an eternal exile. The answer was: "I have only room for wealthy men in my lodgings. Look what a little place it is." "Then you positively refuse to receive my visits?" "Positively." Then I positively refuse to let you receive the visits of any one else;" saying which, he placed the revolver against the part of the forehead over which a fringe of hair descended and discharged it.

The soubrette locked the murderer in and hastened to a police station to denounce him. But the abandoned lover had resolved not to end his days on the Guillotine. He went into the actress' bed-room, wrote a few words of adieu to his poor mother, whose advice he had too long disregarded, sat down before her cheval glass, and, applying the muzzle of the revolver to the palate of his mouth, put an end to his misspent existence.

Gabrielle Morales is the universal topic of conversation. She adorns tales in the journals of the throne, the altar, and—the boudoir. Her photograph has spoiled the sale of the Archduchess Christina. She is given in the tights and fur-trimmed corselet in which she appeared in "The journey to the Moon;" in the tights and a corsage trimmed with roses made by Worth; and lastly lying dead on a bed curtained in white muslin. The photographer who did the mortuary picture drew her hair a little down over the forehead to hide the pistol-shot wound, and arranged the foulard silk, the lace, the soft India muslin of the dressing-gown in picturesque folds. One of the little feet peeps out from under a cloud of Valenciennes flouncing. It is incased in a high-heeled satin shoe small enough to have fitted Cinderella.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

His Personal Coldness the Reason of the Scantiness of His Fame.

[From the Atlantic Monthly.]

It is probably impossible to discover in the history of this country any statesman who has left behind him a reputation so poorly proportioned to his ability and influence as has Albert Gallatin. Not especially attractive in life, he remains singularly uninteresting since his death. A chapter in Mr. Adams' book concerning his youth fails to introduce him in an agreeable light. Enjoying every advantage which the best social position, an excellent education, and a family only too kind could give, he yet chose at an early age to run away. This venture, if not altogether without an object, was at least devoid of any sufficient cause or excuse. He was evidently soon ashamed of it; but, as is the freakish habits of poor human nature in such circumstances, he visited the punishment for his folly upon the relatives whom he had injured rather than upon himself, neglecting to send the simplest information concerning his fortunes to those who never ceased to manifest a solicitude as tender as it was undeserved concerning these matters. This coldness of nature never wore off throughout his long life. The only evidence of warmth of feeling which we ever find in him was shown toward his second wife, who seems to have made his home thoroughly happy and attractive. In this respect, as in many others, he offers a striking contrast to Hamilton, with whom it is impossible not to compare him. Both landed as strangers upon our shores. In less than a year after he arrived in New York, Hamilton had made more and warmer friends than Gallatin ever secured throughout his life, long, useful and honorable as it was. And as years went on, Hamilton constantly and largely increased the number of those who, apart from their political faith in him, dearly loved the man. Gallatin never had so much as the nucleus of a personal following. People met him as he met them, with much temperateness both in affection and in hatred. In an age of vituperation he seldom used those potent epithets of abuse for which his contemporaries must have ransacked the dictionaries and synonym books; in return he enjoyed an exceptional freedom from the more scurrilous personalities then in vogue.

Miss Mary.

[Chicago Times, Paris Letter.]

If you want a realization of that much talked-of quality, style, just go to Worth's and ask for "Miss Mary." An English brunette will respond to your summons—a brunette with large blue eyes and a slender figure, and a mien of blended reserve and dignity. She will take your orders with the air of a queen, and will move to execute them with the air of a duchess. She is the very incarnation of style; that mysterious quality is diffused throughout her being, from the summit of her dark-tressed head down to the tip of her shapely slipper. Were she clad in a tow-bag, fastened around her waist with a hempen cord, she would impart to that garb a subtle air of elegance. She is always arrayed in some one of the latest creations of the presiding divinity, and whatever it may be she looks well in it. Her smooth, pale complexion defies the effects of color, and she can wear pale green or golden yellow with equal impunity. Ruffs cannot deform her throat, and puffed sleeves are powerless to impart an ungraceful carriage to her arms. She moves in a tie-back like a swan, and carries a train with the unconscious ease of a mermaid. She is never flustered or put out, or impertinent or familiar. Stout matrons and skinny maidens, beholding the charm and grace of her appearance, ascribe it all to her garb, whereof they straightway order duplicates, making guys of themselves in the process. She is the worthy prime minister to the acknowledged king of fashion.

POMPEII'S 18TH CENTENNIAL.

A Celebration in Italy That Recalls "Old Times."

Excavations and Discoveries in Honor of the Day.

There was a centennial celebration held in Italy on Friday last that laid over all our American Centennials a good many times. It was the commemoration of the destruction of Pompeii eighteen centuries ago, and was celebrated by an immense concourse in the ruins of that city. A *Herald* special from Pompeii says:

The weather was beautiful and the guests had a delightful day to wander among the ruins and examine the relics which have been removed from the ancient city. From a pavilion erected in the ancient Basilica Professor Ruggieri, the director of the excavations, delivered an address explaining the newest mode of prosecuting discoveries and giving an account of some of the more important discoveries that have been made since the excavations were commenced. He attempted to describe to the guests assembled the city as it must have appeared eighteen hundred years ago, and referred to the account of the destruction of the city and Herculaneum as recounted by the younger Pliny in his famous letter to Tacitus giving an account of the death of his uncle, the elder, Pliny. After a visit to the ruins excavations were begun under Signor Ruggieri's superintendence. The spectators eagerly watched the process. Stratum after stratum was removed. In the first layer vases were discovered; in the second a mass of cinders, which gradually revealed several bronze vases of various sizes, two of them having perfectly exquisite silver handles, and also many bracelets, brooches, rings, coins, kitchen utensils and earthen vases. Under them were found wooden beams and sacks of partially calcined corn. The objects that were discovered will enrich the museums of Naples and Pompeii. A spacious refreshment tent was erected on an eminence commanding a lovely panorama. Capital music was furnished by orchestras from various Italian cities. Vesuvius looked more threatening than usual and all day long vomited a continuous stream of lava and smoke.

CURIOUS PREPARATIONS FOR THE EVENT.

The tickets of admision to this unique celebration were classic *tessere*, bearing the following inscription in those red mural characters so familiar to all who have visited the buried city: "Tessera for gratuitous admission to Pompeii—the XXV. of September, MDCCCLXIX—on the recurrence of the XVIII. Centenary after its destruction." Invitations were sent all the archæological and artistic academies and institutions of Germany, France, England and other countries, and replies have been received from the principal bodies. During the last three months all excavations have been suspended at Pompeii, and no fewer than forty new excavations were fixed upon to be made on the occasion of the Centenary. To behold a fresh excavation in the buried city is often a very wonderful and interesting experience. Sometimes the cover is drawn blank, so to speak, and no object of mark or interest rewards the seekers. But often it is otherwise. In the time of the Bourbon King of Naples distinguished visitors to Pompeii used to be complimented by the opening of some fresh excavation in their honor. It is related that when the late Lord Brougham visited Pompeii, such a compliment being paid to him, the result was a very striking one. A point was selected under which it was confidently conjectured there must be a dwelling house, and spade and pickaxe went to work. Sure enough there was the house, and there was its closed portal. A few skillful strokes opened it and revealed for one brief moment a human figure standing there within it. The eye had barely time to take cognizance of this weird appearance—an earthly phantom revealed to the light of the sun after nearly two thousand years of dark oblivion—when in a flash it crumbled and was gone. A few handfuls of impalpable dust alone remained to tell of that long buried human creature. Pompeii is one of the wonders of the world. Forms and colors of the gayest beauty still adorn broken colonnade and ruined wall. The tracks of chariot wheels that had polished the stone pavement with their friction glisten in the sunlight. Some of the daintily elegant inner courts of the dwelling houses appear still to echo with the sandalled foot of fair Campanian ladies. The whole place seems yet warm with the human life which had been stilled so suddenly those many centuries ago. The mind can scarcely connect that abyss of time gone by with the sun flooded city as it lies still beautiful beneath its canopy of southern sky. Near at hand the sleeping volcano looms sullenly. Farther in the distance from Vesuvius, towering above the sparkling Bay of Naples, rises a thin column into the serene air—a column that is a pillar of smoke by day and a pillar of fire by night.

Chances in New York.

[Albany Letter in New York Sun.]

In the State the Democratic party is united, and it is stronger than it was in 1874. We carried the State then by 8,000 majority, outside of New York city. We shall carry it this year outside of the city by 12,000. In the city, allowing Mr. Kelly all the votes he claims, Robinson will have a plurality of from 15,000 to 18,000.

Such claims, not interested for bosses, are made by most of Governor Robinson's friends. The Governor himself shares the opinion that he will be re-elected by more than 20,000 majority over Cornell, and he does not hesitate to say so. Where he is not personally interested, his judgment on political events is unusually good, and those who know him best say that he never, even when he is a candidate, permits his enthusiasm to run away with him.

Judge Black's Views.

[Special to N. Y. Post.]

Washington, September 30.—Judge Jere. Black tells a reporter here that he considers that the alleged coalition between Conkling and Kelly to defeat Robinson is a most serious affliction and is doing more to discourage the friends of honest government than anything that has happened within his remembrance. He thinks the treachery of Tammany Hall is enough to make a true Democrat "curse his better angel from his side and fall to reprobation."

He prefers Hancock to Tilden for President, but thinks the latter can have the nomination if he will take it.

An Easy Problem.

[N. Y. Sun.]

If every Democratic State organization in the United States had a Mr. John Kelly, and if the Democratic votes in each State followed the advice of their particular Mr. John Kelly, how many Democratic States would there be left in the Union? And how soon would the Democratic party elect a Democratic President?

In Norway there is one rainy day in four; at the Lofloden Islands one in two.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 187[illegible]

OVER IN OHIO.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* regards it as a "political impossibility" for the Republicans to elect a majority of the Ohio Legislature. General GARFIELD in a recent interview expressed very little hope in that direction. The Democratic majority in the present Legislature is thirty-four. The next Senate will consist of thirty-seven members, and the *Enquirer* regards the election of nineteen Democrats as absolutely certain, without a vote from Hamilton or any other district set down as doubtful. The next House will consist of one hundred and fourteen members. On the basis of last year's election, the *Enquirer* gives the Republicans, as reasonably certain, forty votes and the Democrats fifty-four, or within *four* of a majority. There are eleven counties with twenty votes remaining, and from these doubtful counties the Republicans must gain eighteen of the twenty or lose the House, while the Democrats have only to elect four. "And," says the *Enquirer*, "if the Republicans should gain eighteen of these twenty votes, and also elect all of the Hamilton county Senators, they would still lack one of a majority on a joint ballot. These patent facts are the reasons why we say that it is absolutely impossible for the Republicans to carry the next Ohio Legislature."

The New York *Herald's* special correspondent in Ohio is also figuring on results in a letter from Toledo, after a tour over the State. The vote of the two parties has been so nearly equal for some years past, that the result will be determined by the reserve vote to be polled this year and the course of the Greenbackers. Last year in round numbers 589,000 votes were polled in the State, with a Republican plurality of 3,000 and 38,000 Greenback votes. Forty-three Republican counties gave 20,000 Greenback votes and forty-five Democratic counties 18,000. EWING, STEADMAN, THOMPSON and the Democratic leaders claim that the Greenback candidate, PIATT, will get about 10,000 votes and that three-fourths of the remainder will go to EWING and one-fourth to FOSTER. General GARFIELD estimates PIATT'S vote about the same, but claims three-fourths of the Greenbackers will go back to the Republican party. This is close figuring all around; one calculation elects FOSTER and the other EWING. But there will be a larger vote polled this fall than last by probably the difference between that vote and that of 1876, which is 70,000. Here is a chance for more figuring; who will get the greater proportion of this reserve vote? Previous elections show that the stay-at-homes are about equally divided between the two parties.

There is no room for great confidence on either side about the result. Brag is a very easy game, but the Republicans see that they have overdone it, and are endeavoring to repair the blunder. EWING'S exposure, in his Warren speech of Tuesday (printed in yesterday's POST), of a bold attempt at a combined movement by the National Banks, created by public law and subsidized by the National Treasury, to elect the Republican ticket will have its effect. He produced the documents to prove what he said, and the reason of the interference of the banks is obvious. SHERMAN is their candidate for President, because of favors received and the assurance of favors to come, and the election of FOSTER will undoubtedly strengthen his chances for the Republican nomination. No one doubts the large contributions of the SHERMAN pet banks to help the FOSTER-SHERMAN canvass in Ohio. JOHN SHERMAN'S favoritism has poured a golden shower of profits into their vaults. But General EWING gives the money corporations fair warning. He says:

> Let the National Banks beware. If they push on this combination for the corrupt use of their power in bribing or persuading or menacing voters they will find that their misdeeds will not stand the firmer for that. They will find that there is enough of courage and public virtue in the masses to execute the Seitz Law against even the wealthiest, and most powerful of its violators; and they will find, too, that this combination to bring their power openly to bear upon Ohio politics, will arouse a spirit of resistance among the masses that will demonstrate to them that they would have stood a better chance of success if they had remained concealed under the cover of the Republican party, instead of thus openly appearing as the instigators of corruption, the violators of law and the purseholders and pronounced allies of that party.

THAT SOLID SOUTH.

The *Dispatch* has reached a wise conclusion. In discussing what it calls the "local unsolidity" of the South, it arrives at the conviction the division of the colored vote will solve the whole Southern problem, and that this division will follow the division of the unmistakably solid white vote. But on national affairs the South will remain solid just so long as the Northern Republicans maintain their aggressive attitude. The *Dispatch* must recognize this as a law of human nature. Abuse and threats by a strong section, as the North, against a weak one, like the South, naturally bind the weaker one more closely together; it is the law of self defence, in politics, religion and everything else. Notwithstanding the fact, which we think the *Dispatch* recognizes, that the condition of the South to-day comes nearer meeting the intelligent Northern judgment as to what it should be, than at any time since the war, the organs of Republican opinion are as bitterly hostile and abusive of the South—in fact more so—than they were when the South was in a much worse condition. They take no account or misrepresent Southern progress. Another bloody shirt crusade is preached from the pulpit, the press and the rostrum. Of course this solidifies the South. Its injustice is apparent. It is a disreputable game of party politics which, to make its points, impedes the prosperity, and vilifies the people of half the Union. Is it a supposable case that people—American citizens just like us of the North—smarting under a keen sense of injustice will ally themselves with their bitter and irreconcilable assailants. The Republican party is responsible for the solid South. It must get out of the way, or abate its abuse and persecution of the South—its threats and malignant hatred. That is that is all that stands in the way of a mere perfect Union. As a party the Republican needs enlightenment. There is more ignorance and bigotry in it to the square inch than ever converged in any political organization in the United States.

A BIG SCHEME.

The New York papers express some alarm at the development of what appears to be the Republican program in that city, at the ensuing election, which aims at nothing less than the disfranchisement of the metropolis, with its two hundred thousand voters and fifty thousand Democratic majority. Four election inspectors are to be appointed for each of the thousand election precincts. These inspectors make the registration, conduct the election and canvass the votes. The Police Board of four—two Democrats and two Republicans—is required before the first of October to appoint these inspectors and the poll clerks. The power of naming them is portioned under the law between the Commissioners of one party and the Commissioners of the other party, and the Board, as a whole, must accept, indorse and complete these separate appointments made by its two political sides. It is a purely ministerial act, in the performance of which the collective Board is clothed with no discretion. The Board is bound to give legal effect to the separate choice of its two political sections. But the Republican members assert the right not only to name their own inspectors but the Democratic inspectors as well. That is, they want to appoint inspectors in favor of JOHN KELLY'S bolt, and against ROBINSON, the Democratic candidate for Governor. No inspectors can be appointed except by the votes of three of the four Police Commissioners, so the Republican Commissioners by refusing to vote for the Democratic inspectors and insisting on KELLY'S men, can prevent an election, unless a remedy lies through the courts to compel them to do their duty. The *Herald* says unless this is done—

> The people of this city, comprising one-eighth of the voters of the State, will be excluded from their legal right of suffrage, be deprived of their legal representation in both branches of the Legislature and will lose their opportunity to elect important local officers. It is manifest that there can be no election without the inspectors and poll clerks who are required by law to prepare the poll lists, and receive the ballots. The whole machinery for conducting elections would break down if the Police Board should fail to appoint the proper officers.

If persisted in, this attempt to disfranchise New York must lead to deplorable results. It is so manifestly wrong that it would probably be resisted to the point of revolution. The plot shows the close relations existing between JOHN KELLY'S Tammany and the CONKLING-CORNELL crowd.

REPUDIATION.

While the Republican papers in general, and the New York *Tribune* in particular, are exercising themselves over the repudiation of bonds in the Southern States, none of them remember Minnesota; none of them remember Kansas, which has repudiated $5,547,000, and sixteen counties of which refuse to pay the interest on their debts, which alone amount to $3,547,000; and none of them remember Illinois, seventeen counties and five cities of which refuse to pay the interest which has accumulated on their debt to the sum of $8,577,000. It is a peculiarity of human nature, that no aggregation of people, where the responsibility is general and not personal and direct, cares to pay any debts which they can avoid by a legal quibble, and there is always a legal quibble at the bottom of these attempts at repudiation, except possibly in the case of Minnesota, where the repudiation is a rank assertion of the power to repudiate by the force of numbers and against the law and equity. Allegheny county and the city of Pittsburgh made bold attempts at repudiation once upon a time, under the leadership of THOMAS WILLIAMS, and other noted Republicans, who, if alive to-day, are probably indulging in daily heroics about Southern repudiation. It was a costly experiment and failed of course; but THE POST was the only paper in the city that fought the repudiators of that day. We have never had sympathy with the repudiation of honest debts at home or abroad, no matter how foolishly incurred. If we have had "to pay too dearly for our whistle" of railway bonds twenty-five years ago and avenue bonds of eight years ago, it is simply the penalty a municipality incurs, just as an individual or firm involves itself in bankruptcy, by reckless speculation. Only a municipality can't go into bankruptcy, and for the very good reason that at any sacrifice it must stand as an example of perfect business integrity to all its citizens. This is the honesty that is the best of policy.

HAYES AT HANNIBAL.

A lot of blackguards in Hannibal, Missouri, insulted HAYES, where the Presidential party stopped, to speak. Gen. SHERMAN tried to calm the mob and spoke in the most decided manner as to the respect due the high official representative on that occasion. He refused to accept the cheers offered him, and said he would fight if necessary, and gave that crowd to understand he would not forget them. A public meeting was held by the better disposed, to rebuke the conduct of the mob and relieve the place from the odium cast upon it by the outrageous conduct of a portion of its citizens.

However little respect Mr. HAYES is entitled to personally, he is the *de facto* head of the executive branch of the Government, and because he fills the office of President should receive consideration, probably not due to him as a man who has achieved position by the most infamous frauds. It speaks well for the courtesy and reverence of the American people for the office of President, that Mr. HAYES has had no reason heretofore to complain, for he has not made his appearance at a city, village, or railway station since March, 1877, in which either a majority or large minority of the people did not regard him as a fraudulent usurper. Still the respect due the office, and not the man, secured him a patient hearing, even in his later political haraugues, and courteous treatment throughout.

How vividly this incident at Hannibal recalls a similar experience in this city where the President of the United States was outrageously insulted and driven into the St. Charles Hotel, to escape the violence of a mob. President JOHNSON on that occasion was also accompanied by the highest official of the army, General GRANT, who like SHERMAN was respected by the mob and called upon to speak. He stood by the side of the President, but unlike SHERMAN refused to rebuke the insult, nor manifested the slightest resentment at the conduct towards his superior officer. Neither was there any meeting called in this city to denounce the disgraceful conduct of the mob nor was there any effort on the part of a Republican Mayor to preserve order on that occasion. We hope if there is a call for troops to kill the people of Hannibal, GRANT will interfere and give his experience in a truly loyal city, where Republicans waxed fat on contracts during the war.

FLOOD OF EMIGRATION.

The tide of emigration to this country is again upon the flood. From England, in great numbers; from Ireland, a not inconsiderable contingent; from Scotland and Wales, an increasing column; from France, not a few; from Germany and Austra, great hosts; from Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Italy, many families, and from Russia contingents which are but the first drops of a deluge—every day we see them coming. The great flood of emigration to the United States which began in 1847 is, to all appearances, to be renewed, but with a difference. The majority of the emigrants in the first great hegira were destitute of money; their capital was simply their strong muscles, their honest hearts and their good dispositions. How valuable they proved to this country; how they enriched it; how their children, born in poverty but inspired with the spirit of emulation, and with the possibility of achieving competence and perhaps wealth, made themselves participants in all good works, the history of the last thirty years will show. The emigrants who are now coming by thousands to our land are in better pecuniary circumstances. They bring with them sums of money—often large sums. They know where they are going and what they are to do. Often they come in colonies, with their future homes already prepared for them, and with many of the advantages of co-operation at their command. It is probable that within the next twelve months the number of emigrants arriving here will equal those of even the most notable years of the first great emigration. They will be of a class better fitted than their predecessors, in material advantages, to benefit the land of their adoption. Great things have been done by the emigrants of 1847-'48. Greater yet may be done by the emigrants of 1879-'80. A large proportion will go to tilling the soil, and the unparalleled production of recent years will be far outstripped in the near future. Great country this.

AN alliance by SHERMAN and BLAINE against GRANT, for the Presidential nomination, seems to be pretty well established. They will have the aid of the whole power of the Federal patronage, and it is now being used with effect to get up rotten-borough anti-GRANT delegations at the South. The New York *World's* Washington special says:

> As a sort of silent partner there is reason to believe that Don Cameron will annex himself to the alliance. He is related by marriage to Sherman, and so has familiar access to him. It is notorious that for some time his ambition has been to secure for his henchman, M. S. Quay, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican Committee, the appointment as Secretary of War, to be vacated soon should Congress confirm Secretary McCrary as Judge Dillon's successor. Mr. Hayes has already promised the place to Gov. Ramsey, but in view of the alliance should Cameron offer to give Sherman the Pennsylvania delegation next year in exchange for Quay's appointment, it is probable that the President will find it convenient to change his mind and to perhaps send Gov. Ramsey to St. Petersburg."

Possibly DON CAMERON can be got away from GRANT by the War Department for QUAY, but we don't believe it. He is an out-and-outer on the GRANT question. And the recollection of the way he was snubbed by HAYES, when he sent delegation after delegation to plead for his retention in the War office in 1877, will hardly dispose DON to join in a conspiracy with His Fraudulency, even to help along his brevet uncle.

THE official vote of California for Governor is as follows: PERKINS, Rep., 65,093; GLENN, Dem., 44,336; and WHITE, Workingman, 43,914. At the Presidential election of 1876, HAYES had 79,283 votes. The Republican vote therefore is 14,190 less than they cast for President. They elected their ticket simply by a division of the opposition and are in a minority on the total vote of 23,157. So too in Maine, the Republican vote fell off 7,700 at the late election from what it was in 1876, although a larger aggregate vote was cast this year. This proves that Republican successes in Maine and California were gained by no absolute weakening of the party strength in the two States of 21,890 votes. In other words with a larger aggregate vote there are that many fewer Republicans in Maine than there were in the Presidential year.

THE Democrats of Philadelphia, adhering to the MCGOWAN organization, which has the prestige of regularity, held three delegate conventions on Wednesday, and nominated the candidates named for Sheriff, Register and Treasurer by the Democratic mass meeting at Horticultural Hall, on Saturday evening last. The VAUX County Committee also held a meeting the same day and indorsed the ticket of the mass convention. The best of feeling prevailed at the three conventions and at the meeting of the County Committee. The excellent ticket now before the Democracy of Philadelphia, appears to give more general satisfaction than any one that has been presented for years. The party is thoroughly united and will poll a large vote. The Republicans are getting alarmed for the safety of their county ticket.

SECRETARY SCHURZ received an invitation to address the recent Republican Convention in Colorado. He accepted and made a speech, in which he reiterated his well known views on the currency question, favoring the gold standard. He was somewhat astonished in reading next morning in the platform of the Colorado Republicans a resolution demanding that Congress "enact a law providing for the unlimited coinage of the silver dollar on such terms as shall secure to the people the benefits of gold and silver as a circulating medium."

THE *Gazette* is unfortunate in citing EPH. HOLLAND, in saying the Democrats of Ohio do not care for the Seitz law, which they passed to check Republican corruption. EPH. HOLLAND was pardoned out of the Ohio Penitentiary by HAYES, and immediately enlisted in the party of moral ideas and rascally practices. That's his home. He is now setting it up for FOSTER, with money blackmailed from Federal officials and employes.

Our Cattle Herds at the West.

According to a recent St. Louis journal, the supply of wild Texan cattle is rapidly diminishing, the ranches are being reduced in number and size, and the business in Texas has changed to the cultivation of the value of the stock by improved breeding. This is partly due to the check given to the export trade to Europe, and to some extent to the progress of permanent settlement by grain farming, which has reduced the area of wild land open to cattle "on the range." Both these causes have no doubt been operative in other sections; but the vast extent of wild land in the new west open for raising cattle until occupied by settlers must continue for years hence to foster the cattle trade on a great scale. At its height, the cattle-trading business extended through Texas, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana, Dakota, southern Minnesota, and parts of Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas. All enclosed land was liable to be used for raising cattle "on the range," and great herds of stock were raised by men who did not own an acre of land. As a natural consequence, farmers liable to taxation or rent could not compete with people engaged in such a business, and so the farmers went to work raising grain, and there was an increasing conflict between the two interests, in which the legislation was always on the side of the grain farmers. This will account for the irregularity and shifting character of the stock breeding. The civilized tribes of the Indian Territory have been raising cattle for sale extensively, as an easier business than farming. But the temptation to steal cattle where the herds are "on the range" is such as to cause a great deal of lawlessness, and much of the enforcement of lynch law on the border, where the criminal classes seek refuge from the restrictions of civilized life. In proportion as the embarrassments of the foreign trade increase, the inducements multiply to slaughter cattle at the remote Western cities and towns for their hides, and tallow, and horns. Beef packing, also, is on the increase at the available points. But the cattle district recedes steadily further and further westward, just as the wheat farming area does. There is no likelihood of any reduction of the supply, but the transit is over longer lines of railway. With our enormous area of wild land open for stock raising, we could supply meat for all Europe and America. The prospect is sufficient to justify the alarm of the European farmers. But if the foreign markets remain open to us, our triumph is certain.

THE CORRUPT LOBBY.

And the Attempt of the Republican Party to Reinstate It in Power.

The Constitution of 1873, adopted by the people of Pennsylvania by an overwhelming majority, was intended to be a death-blow to the corrupt lobby which for many years had made legislation a matter of barter and sale at Harrisburg. Half the abuses and wrongs of the system have never been told. It demoralized the politics and legislation of the State, and plastered the Commonwealth over, from the Delaware to the Ohio, with special privileges to a favored few, which were auctioned off to the highest bidders, to embarrass and oppress future generations. A regular trade in special legislation sprung up, and out of this grew the legislative lobby, mainly composed of leading and influential Republicans, for that party had control of the Legislature, and the Executive. The lobby was a section of the Republican party.

By the Constitution of 1873 special legislation was abolished, and the offense of bribery by members of the Legislature and the "corrupt solicitation" of members by the lobby, made a high offense punishable by fine and imprisonment. The people deemed they had achieved a great victory and redeemed the State from the obloquy which rested on it by these salutary reforms. To a certain extent they had; but at the session of the Legislature in 1876 a powerful lobby invaded the State capital and attempted, by corrupt solicitation, to control a bill affecting the Susquehanna Boom Company. The House of Representatives at that time was Democratic, and as the attempt at corruption concerned its integrity, the Democratic Speaker of the House demanded a Committee of Investigation. It was granted, with Hon. Joseph Hays, Democrat, of Allegheny county, as Chairman. Among its members was Hon. Charles S. Wolfe, Republican, of Union county. This committee prosecuted its researches with unflagging energy and a determination to expose and punish the guilty. Evidence was accumulated which showed an organized movement to debauch the Legislature. The committee reported in favor of the expulsion of two members, Petroff, Republican, and Lynott, Democrat, for bribery and corruption, and they were expelled by a two-thirds majority of the members of the House. Lynott was allowed by his constituents to sink into obscurity, but the Republicans of Philadelphia took up the case of Petroff and twice reelected him to the Legislature.

The action of the Democratic House in 1876 illustrated the Democratic method of disposing of legislative corruption. It was promptly exposed, and summarily punished, regardless of party affiliation. It was a disagreeable duty, but cleared the atmosphere and showed the people of the State that the anti-bribery prohibitions of their new constitution were not mere idle words. It was hailed as a great victory for honesty in politics and legislation.

Let us look for a moment at the record the Republicans have made on this same vital question. It is not necessary to recapitulate the evidences of corrupt solicitation at Harrisburg last winter to secure the passage of the Allegheny county four million riot damage bill. They are fresh in the memories of the people. A powerful lobby, acting under the direction of ex-State Treasurer Kemble, a noted and influential Republican politician and the Pennsylvania member of the National Republican Committee, laid siege to the Legislature, and organized a corrupt conspiracy to promote the passage of the bill by the use of money. Associated with Kemble were noted Republicans in and out of the Legislature. The claim was put in for four millions of dollars, although the riot damages proposed to be made good did not exceed two millions and a half, leaving a clear profit to the lobby brigands of a million and a half of dollars, to be taken from the public treasury at a time when the people were bravely struggling with the ruinous depression of all business and industries, following the panic of 1873. Little cared the lobby thieves. The charges preferred against Kemble and his lobby forced the Republican House to take the matter up. A committee was raised, and after a searching investigation, reported to the House evidence warranting the expulsion of four members, and among the number the same Petroff who was expelled by the Democratic House of 1876 for bribery. The evidence against the members implicated was of the most positive character, and considered by fair minded men conclusive of their guilt. But the lobby was too powerful with the Republican House, and it refused to expell the corrupt members. They hold seats in the House of Representatives to-day as law-makers for the honest people of Pennsylvania! And it is a fact of great importance, in view of the coming election for State Treasurer, that Mr. Butler of Chester county, the Republican candidate for that office, as a member of the House, voted against the expulsion of the members convicted of bribery, including Petroff, who had been expelled from the House in 1876, and was therefore an old offender, deserving no consideration or mercy.

This illustrates the Republican method of dealing with the criminals who seek to re-establish at Harrisburg the rule of corruption and bribery that prevailed about the Legislature prior to the adoption of the new Constitution. The reason of this consideration shown the lobby is obvious. Its directors and members were leading and influential members of the Republican party. They controlled its action.

We say nothing at this time about the criminal proceedings pending in the Dauphin county criminal court against Kemble and other Republican politicians for bribery and perjury, for it would be improper to discuss them in advance of judicial action. The trials, however, have been put off until after the election.

More important than anything stated above as to the disposition of the Democratic party to enforce and of the Republican party to nullify the anti-corruption safe guards of the new constitution, was the action of the State Conventions of the two parties in July last. The corrupt practices at Harrisburg had become matter of State notoriety and there was a loud call on the two conventions to declare the honest sentiments of the people.

The Democratic Convention, meeting one week before the Republican Convention, adopted, without dissenting voice, this resolution declaring the position of the Democratic party of the Commonwealth:

> *Tenth*—That the recent attempt, under the personal direction of ruling Republican leaders, to debauch the Legislature by wholesale bribery and corruption, and take from the Commonwealth four millions of dollars for which its liability had never been ascertained, is a fresh and alarming evidence of the aggressiveness of corporate power in collusion with political rings, and should receive the signal condemnation of the people at the polls.

This is so plain that he who runs may read. There is no attempt to evade the issue.

The Republican State Convention, one week later, was organized and controlled by the lobbyists of the Four Million scheme, to stifle any expression on the subject. Mr. Kemble's counsel was Chairman of the Convention and directed its proceedings. Mr. Hooten of Chester county, afterwards made Chairman of the Republican State Committee, had adopted by the convention a resolution, since known as "Hooten's gag," taking away from the minority of the Committee on Resolutions the power to make a minority report—something unprecedented in the history of political conventions. All this was the machinery of the Kemble lobby, showing its power. Representative Wolfe of Union county, who was a member of the Legislative Investigating Committee, was a delegate in the convention, and demanded the Republican party should speak out on the subject of last winter's corruption, and offered this resolution:

> *Resolved*, That in view of the developments of corrupt practices, in connection with the Riot bill in the last House, we, emphatically reaffirm that part of the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention at Lancaster in 1875, and which was adopted by the Republican State Convention, at Harrisburg, in 1876, which demands "honest men in office—men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it and courage enough to fight it wheresoever they find it."

This resolution met with a chilling reception. Mr. Kemble's lawyer in the chair refused to have it read, but being overruled in this by the pertinacity of Mr. Wolfe, who was hooted at and insulted for his manly stand, sent it to the Committee on Resolutions, where it was suppressed by the power of "Hooten's gag." No allusion was made in the Republican platform to what was the engrossing subject with all intelligent citizens of the State. The Kemble lobby ruled the Convention, dictated the the platform and nominated the candidate.

All this unmistakably shows what we set out to make plain: the position of the two parties in this State on the most important home question to be decided by the election this fall—the question of honesty or corruption as a controlling power in legislation. Mr. Butler is the representative of the lobby and of a convention notoriously under its control. Mr. Barr, the Democratic candidate, stands on the Democratic platform, which denounces the lobby, repudiates its jobs, and calls for the punishment of those furthering them by the arts of corrupt solicitation.

ESTES PARK.

The Seat of Lord Dunraven in the Rocky Mountains, Colorado.

(New York Sun Letter.)

About midway between Denver and Cheyenne, on the Colorado Central Railroad, lies the little village of Longmont. It is the centre of a small but prosperous farming district, and a station for Estes Park, the well-known shooting reservation of Lord Dunraven.

Estes Park, which is situated about 35 miles northwest of Longmont, is the most comfortable piece of wilderness I have ever come across. It is situated upon a plateau some 7,500 feet above the sea level, consequently some 1,500 feet below timber line. Protected on all sides by high peaks and naturally irrigated by a number of mountain streams, it is uncommonly rich in vegetation, and is not only capable of sustaining thousands of heads of cattle, but, with a little effort, one can raise any kind of grain and vegetables. The whole estate consists of 15,000 acres, and is the property of a joint stock company in which Lord Dunraven has the controlling interest.

The origin of the creation of this estate was purely accidental. Some years ago a young officer of the Seventeenth British Lancers, Theodore Whyte by name, son of the Colonel of the Seventh Hussars, became weak in health, had to leave the Queen's service, and to come in search of change of air to Colorado. Being a passionate sportsman and horseman, he went straight to the northern part of the State. He met here a kind of anchorite by the name of Estes, who had gun away during the civil war to avoid the chances of being drafted, and had ever since lived here. He bought from him his little settlement and thus formed a nucleus of the estate which has since become known as Estes Park. Lord Dunraven, who was frequently visiting this section of the country on shooting expeditions, was interested in the young sportsmen's projects, and, with some of his friends, supplied the capital necessary for the development of the property, which remains under the management of Mr. Whyte, and is step by step becoming entirely self-supporting. It has grown to be quite a fashionable summer resort for wealthy Eastern families, while in the autumn a number of Englishmen flock here for sporting purposes. All this brings money in, but still larger profits will be derived from the breeding of English cattle upon the estate. Over 2,500 head have already been sold this year in one block.

As far as shooting goes, Estes Park proper has a far greater reputation than it deserves. It is too much improved and too much frequented now for the game to live upon it, and there is actually no shooting to be had nearer than forty miles away in the wilderness of the Middle and North Parks. During our daily rides over the estate all we have seen were one or two mountain sheep. Not a grouse, not an elk, not an antelope has been heard of. Mr. Whyte says, however, that it is too early in the season, and that in winter big grizzly bears are playing snow balls, and elk and deer are carousing on the lawn fronting the hotel.

In regard to the mountain sheep, which is extremely popular in Colorado, it should be remarked that this animal is misnamed. It is simply a big wild goat. A similar animal, of a somewhat smaller size, is to be found in the Pyrnees and in the Tyrol Alps, and is not much thought of as an article of food. During the Carlist war in Spain, wild goats were occasionally distributed for rations, but the soldiers preferred any other kind of meat, including salt pork. Thoroughly soused and properly cooked, a steak of Colorado mountain sheep is eatable, but it contains none of the elements which would entitle it to be considered a delicacy.

Truly speaking, Estes Park is no longer a shooting reservation, but a shooting station, whence expeditions further into the country can be conveniently arranged. The hotel is not open after October, but both Lord Dunraven and Mr. Whyte have extremely well-appointed cottages, and there is a large ranch house which can accommodate a large number of sportsmen. The stables are kept in a thoroughly English style, and there are horses enough in them to fit out a squadron of cavalry.

As a summer resort Estes Park is delightful. The air and scenery have something peculiarly refreshing about them. Gouty, consumptive, rheumatic, dyspeptic men and women find speedy relief here without having recourse to any other treatment than gossiping on the piazza, riding, flirting, and playing whist or penny poker. The quaint attractions of the place are so great that people who came here for a day or two, "just to have a look at the place," remained for weeks. The social elements at the hotel are almost entirely Eastern; French is spoken quite as much as English, and the tunes of Offenbach and Lecoq are as familiar on the piazza and in the parlor as those of Verdi and Rossini.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

GENERAL GRANT is said to be just $2,50 out of pocket by his circumterrestial frolic.

MRS. CHARLES HENRI, the actress, is dead. She was formerly the wife of McKee Rankin.

IT is stated that Miss Genevieve Ward, who speaks French perfectly, may appear shortly at the Theatre Francais on trial.

THE Duke of Edinburgh is to add to his sinecure offices that of Admiral Superintendent of the Naval Reserves, with a salary of $5,000.

WASHINGTON ARNOLD and Pryor Ward, negroes, locked arms and deliberately walked into the Missouri at St. Joseph, on Monday, and were drowned.

A MAN dying recently in St. Louis left $1,000 to an individual who, years before, ran away with his wife. He said in the will that he never forget a favor.

WILLIE CHISHOLM, a son of the victim of the Mississippi murderers, has been adopted by William Harris, a wealthy citizen of Dandridge, Tenn.

FRED DOUGLASS, speaking at the emancipation celebration in Cumberland, Md., on Monday, said: "My advice to the colored man is, 'stay where you are.'"

JAMES REDPATH once went to Europe without speaking of his intention to any one. His friends think he has had another freak.

TWO ex-United States Senators in Iowa are candidates for local office, General A. C. Dodge hoping to be Auditor of Des Moines county, and General George Jones Sheriff of Dubuque county.

THE Hood children are ten in number the eldest being the twins, who are nine years of age, and the youngest eight weeks. It was General Hood's request that they should be kept together if possible.

THE Swiss Canton of Berne has issued an ordinance fining any one from one dollar to ten dollars who plucks the beautiful flower edelweiss by the roots, though the full-bloom flower may still be picked.

FROM April to August last over 17,000 cabin passengers left this country for Europe. It would be a low average to estimate that these passengers spend $1,000 apiece in Europe, and this means the expenditure of $17,000,000 abroad in gold.

"TEARS came into my eyes," wrote the Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage in his last letter, written before sailing for home," as I think of the good times we shall have this winter." Some of the Brooklyn presbyters also doubtless will weep over this suggestion.

"IS THERE a letter here in a scented envelope for my wife?" he asked the postmaster, while the green fire from his eyes made the office look like a leafy forest. "Yes, sir," answered the P. M., as he handed it out. The jealous man tore it open at once when, lo and behold! it was the milliner's bill for $50. The end.

A WELL-DRESSED woman drew a crowd together in a Cincinnati street by striking a man across the face several times with a whip, and then finishing the punishment with her fists. She coolly explained that he was her runaway husband, whom she had laboriously traced for the sole purpose of whipping him.

TRAINED from his early youth to the craft of the chamois hunter, the Emperor of Austria loves nature too ardently to lend his countenance to the wholesale slaughter of her children. Dressed in his worn shooting costume—a grey frieze coat, short leathern breeches, leaving the knees bare, and heavy hob-nailed shoes—he likes to be out alone, or with a single keeper.

A PARIS letter says the American acrobats, the Hanlon-Lees, have made a hit in that city in their new pantomimic vaudeville, entitled, a Journey in Switzerland." Their agility and suppleness are said to be wonderful. There is one scene wherein they personate a party of drunken men pursued by a gendarme, and another where a sleeping-car is broken to pieces and they save themselves from the wreck.

A PECULIAR design has been made by a Utica artist for the proposed bronze statue of General Herkimer, to be erected on Oriskany Battlefield. The figure, in heroic size, of the General, is represented as seated and leaning against a stump, one ankle resting upon the knee of the other leg, and a pipe in his mouth. It was in this position that he gave orders to his men after being wounded in battle.

LONDON has a church and Stage Guild, with Charles Reade for a leading member, and the following objects: 1. To promote religious and social sympathy between the members of the church and of the stage. 2. To hold meetings for these purposes from time to time, at which papers may be read and questions discussed of common interest to the members of the Guild. 3. To meet for religious worship every year

SEEING a servant rushing out of a London house for medical aid, a rascal said: "I am a doctor," and obtained access to the room of a sick child. He feigned to minister to him for hours, read prayers by his bedside, and then, descending into the dining room and taking advantage of the carelessness wrought by the approach of death, took a good meal, and decamped with all the portable property he could lay hands on.

THE slowness of the Paris Street car would make a New Yorker mad with impatience. It stops at the barriers to be searched for contraband goods. It takes three men five minutes to change horses, while the driver bosses the job from his elevated perch. Four and five cars will stand in a row, all full outside and in, and one hour must elapse before the last one starts. No crowd, press or hurry seems ever to induce the company to put on extra vehicles or shorten the regular intervals of starting.

GREAT animation prevails at this moment at the Court of Copenhagen. The King and Queen have with them their eldest daughter, the Princess of Wales, with her five children; their second daughter, Princess Dagmar, accompanied by her husband, the Czarewitch; their eldest son, the heir to the throne of Denmark, and the approaching arrival of the second son, the King of Greece, is announced. The royal family will therefore have assembled in its circle a future Emperor, Empress, a King and Queen, and two present Kings.

"Since taking 'Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher' that old sore of mine is entirely cured." Sold by all druggists.

WHICH SHALL IT BE?

[A rich man, who had two children, proposed to his poor neighbor, who had seven, to take one of them, and promised, if the parents would consent, that he would give them property enough to make themselves and their other six children comfortable for life.]

Which shall it be? Which shall it be?
I looked at John—John looked at me,
And when I found that I must speak,
My voice seemed strangely low and weak,
"Tell me again what Robert said:"
And then I listening bent my head.
"This is his letter:—

"I will give
A house and land while you shall live,
If, in return, from out your seven,
One child to me for aye is given."
I looked at John's old garments worn;
I thought of all that he had borne;
Of poverty, work and care,
Which I, though willing, could not share;
I thought of seven young mouths to feed,
Of seven little childrens' need.
And then of this.

"Come, John," said I,
"We'll choose among them as they lie
Asleep." So, walking hand in hand,
Dear John and I surveyed our band:
First to the cradle lightly stepped;
Where Lillian, the baby slept.
Softly the father stooped to lay,
His rough hand down in a loving way,
When dreams or whisper made her stir,
Huskily he said, "Not her!"

We stooped beside the trundle bed,
And one long ray of lamplight shed
Athwart the boyish faces there,
In sleep so beautiful and fair,
I saw on James' rough red cheek
A tear undried. Ere John could speak,
"He's but a baby, too," said I,
And kissed him as we hurried by.
Pale, patient Robbie's angel face
Still in his sleep bore suffering's trace,
"No, for a thousand crowns not him,"
He whispered, while our eyes were dim.

Poor Dick! bad Dick our wayward son—
Turbulent restless, idle one—
Could he be spared? Nay, he who gave
Bade us befriend him to the grave;
Only a mother's heart could be
Patient enough for such as he;
"And so," said John, "I would not dare
To take him from her bedside prayer."
Then stole we softly up above,
And knelt by Mary, child of love.
"Perhaps for her 'twould better be,"
I said to John. Quite silently
He lifted up a curl that lay
Across her cheek in wilful way,
And shook his head. "Nay, lone not thee,"
The while my heart beat audibly.

Only one more, our oldest lad,
Trusty and truthful, good and glad,
So like his father. "No, John, no;
I cannot, will not let him go."

And so we wrote in cautious way,
We could not give one child away;
And afterward toil lighter seemed,
Thinking of that of which we dreamed.
Happy in truth that not one face
Was missed from the accustomed place;
Thankful to work for all the seven
Trusting the rest to One in Heaven.

ANECDOTES OF ARTISTS.

Stories of Some of the Knights of the Palette.

Wilkie, Hayden, Sir Joshua Reynolds and Others.

Lovers of art are becoming more numerous year by year; and—though not perhaps in exact proportion—there is in consequence a growing interest in the men who are producing and had produced the wonderful works which delight us so much. A number of very interesting facts and anecdotes about art and artists have been recently collected and published by Mr. Diprose, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London. A few of these we append.

Sir David Wilkie from the character of his delineations will always be a great favorite. We are here told how he became a painter. "Sir John Sinclair, happening once to dine in company with Wilkie, asked in the course of conversation if any particular circumstance had led him to adopt his profession. Sir John inquired: "Had your father, mother, or any of your relations a turn for painting? or what led you to follow that art?"

"To which Wilkie replied: "The truth is, Sir John, that you made me a painter.'"

"How! I?" exclaimed the baronet. I never had the pleasure of meeting you before."

"Wilkie then gave the following explanation: "When you were drawing up the Statistical Account of Scotland, my father, who was a clergyman in Fife, had much correspondence with you respecting his parish, in the course of which you sent him a colored drawing of a soldier in the uniform your Highland Fencible regiment. I was so delighted with the sight that I was constantly drawing copies of it; and, thus insensibly, I was transformed into a painter."

"Never," relates Hayden, "was anything more extraordinary than the modesty and simplicity of Wilkie at the period of his production of 'The Village Politicians.' Jackson told me he had the greatest difficulty in persuading him to send this celebrated picture to the exhibition; and said he: 'I remember his bewildered astonishment at the prodigious enthusiasm of the people at the exhibition, when it went, May, 1806.'

"On the Sunday after the private day and dinner the News said: "A young Scotchman, by name Wilkie, has a wonderful work.' I (Hayden) immediately sailed forth, took up Jackson, and away we rushed to Wilkie. We found him in his parlor in Norton street, at breakfast. 'Wilkie,' said I "your name is in the paper.' 'Is it, really?' said he staring with delight. I then read the puff "ore rotundo" (in a clear voice); and Jackson, I, and he in an ecstacy joined hands and danced round the table."

We must not pass from Wilkie without relating the following amusing story. "On the birth of the son of a friend—afterward a popular novelist—Sir David Wilkie was requested to become one of the sponsors for the child. Sir David; whose studies of human nature, extended to everything but infant human nature, had evidentiy been refreshing his boyish recollections of kittens and puppies, for after looking intently into the child's eyes as it was held up for his inspection, he exclaimed to the father, with serious astonishment and satisfaction: 'He sees!'"

"During the residence in England of Hayden, the celebrated composer, one of the royal princes commissioned Sir Joshua Reynolds to paint his(Hayden's) portrait. Hayden went to the residence of the painter and gave him a sitting; but he soon grew tured. Sir Joshua, with his usual care for his reputation, would not paint a man of such distinguished genius with a stupid countenance, and in consequence he adjourned the sitting to another day. The same weariness and want of expression occurring at the next attempt, Sir Joshua communicated the circumstance to the commissioning prince, who contrived the following stratagem. He sent out to the painter's house a pretty German girl, who was in the service of the queen. Hayden took his seat for the third time; and as soon as the conversation began to flag, a curtain rose, and the fair German addressed him in his native tongue with a most elegant compliment. Haydn, delighted, overwhelmed the enchantress with questions; his countenance recoved its animation, and Sir Joshua rapidly and successfully seized its traits."

"Opie was once painting an old beau of fashion. Whenever this gentleman thought the painter was touching the mouth he screwed it up in a most ridiculous manner. Opie, who was a blunt man, said very quietly, "Sir, if you want the mouth left out I will do it with pleasure."

To return to Sir Joshua Reynolds. We are told of his "Puck" that "this merry imp is the portrait of a child, which was painted without any particular aim as to character. When Alderman Boydell saw it he said, 'Sir Joshua, if you will make this pretty thing into a Puck for my Shakespeare gallery, I will give you a 100 guineas for it." The painter smiled and said little, as was his custom. A few hours' happy labor made the picture what we see it."

"Sir Joshua once hearing of a young artist who had become embarassed by an injudicious marriage, and was on the point of being arrested, immediately hurried to his residence to inquire into the case. The unfortunate artist told the melancholy particulars of his situation; adding that £40 would enable him to compound with his creditors. After some future conversation, Sir Joshua rose to take his leave, telling the distressed painter he would do something for him. When bidding him adieu at the door, Sir Joshua took him by the hand, and after squeezing it cordially, hurried off with a benevolent triumph in his heart; while the astonished and relieved artist found in his hand a bank note for £100.

Of Gainsborough we are told that "both himself and neighbors were ignorant of his genius, until one day—he was then residing at Sudbury—seeing a country fellow looking wistfully over his garden wall at some pears, he caught up a bit of board, and painted him so inimitably well that, the board being placed upon the wall several of the neighboring gentry and farmers immediately recognized the figure of a thief who had paid many unwelcome visits to their gardens; and being, by means of this impromptu portrait, charged by one of them with the robbery of his orchard, the thief acknowledged his guilt, and agreed, in order to avoid a worse fate, to exlist."

Hayden's "Mock Election" was painted in this wise as many other artists have been both before and since. Hayden was in difficulty, and in July, 1827, was an inmate of the King's Bench prison. One day some of his fellow prisoners got up a burlesque of an election. "I was sitting in my own apartment," writes the painter, "buried in my own reflections, melancholy, but not despairing at the darkness of my prospects and the unprotected condition of my wife and children, when a tumultuous and hearty laugh below brought me to my window. In spite of my own sorrows, I laughed out heartily when I saw the occasion."

Hayden sketched the grotesque scene, painted it in four months, with the aid of noblemen and friends, and the advocacy of the press in exciting the sympathy of the country. The picture proved attractive as an exhibition; still better, it was purchased by King George IV. for £500; and it was convey ed from th Egyptian hall to St. James' palace. A committee of gentlemen then undertook to settle Mr. Hayden's affairs; and with the purchase money of the picture and the proceeds of the exhibition, the painter was restored to the family. In 1828 he painted, as a companion to this picture, 'The Chairing of the Members,' which was bought by Mr. Francis of Exeter for 300 guineas.

"Not one in ten thousand perhaps," it has been said, "can move his ears." The celebrated Mr. Mery used, when lecturing, to amuse his pupils by saying that in one thing he surely belonged to the long-eared tribe; upon which he would move his ears very rapidly backward and forward. Albinus, the celebrated anatomist had the same power, which is performed by little muscles not seen. Mr. Hayden tried it once in painting, with great effect. In his picture of "Macbeth," painted for Sir George Beaumont, when the Thane was listening in horror, before committing the murder, the artist ventured to press the ears forward like an animal in fright, to give an idea of trying to catch the nearest sound. It is very effective, and increases amazingly the terror of the scene, without the spectator's being aware of the reason."

A very interesting fact, which will be new to many, is thus given: "That Tenterden steeple was the cause of Goodwin Sands does not appear a whit more strange than that in the Foundling hospital, originated the Royal Academy of Arts. Yet such was the case. The hospital was incorporated in 1730, and in a few years the present building was erected: but as the income of the charity could not with propriety be expended upon decorations, many of the principal artists of that day generously gave pictures for several of the apartments of the hospital. These were permitted to be shown to the public upon proper application, and hence became one of the sights of the metropolis. The pictures proved very attractive and this success suggested the annual exhibition of the united artists, which institution was the precursor of the Royal Academy in the Adelphi, founded in the year 1760. Thus within the walls of the Foundling the curious may see the State of British art previous to the epoch when King George III. first countenanced the historical talent of West."

"Among the earliest 'governors and guardians of the hospital we find William Hogarth, who liberally subscribed his money, and gave his time and talent toward carrying out the designs of his friend, the veneral Captain Coram, through whose zeal and humanity, the hospital was established. Hogarth's first artistical aid was the engraving of a headpiece to a power-of-atterney; drawn for the collection of subscriptions toward the charity. Hogarth next presented to the hospital an engraved plate of Coram. Among the other early patrons of the charity we find Rysbrach, the sculptor, Hudson, Allan, Ramsay and Richard Wilson, the prince of English landscape painters. They met often at the hospital, and thus advanced charity and the arts together; for the exhibition of their donations in painting, etc., drew a daily crowd of visitors in splendid carriages, and a visit to the foundling became the most fashionable morning lounge of the reign of George II. The grounds in front of the hospital were the promenade, and brocaded silks, gold-headed canes and laced three-cornered hats formed, with their wearers, a gay sight in Lamb's Conduit Fields."

We turn now from our countrymen to foreign artists and the ancient masters. "Vernet, the grandfather of the late famous French painter of the same name, relates that he was once employed to paint a landscape with a cave and St. Jerome in it. He accordingly painted the landscape with St. Jerome at the entrance of the cave. When he delivered the picture, the purchaser, who understood nothing of the prospective, said: 'The landscape and the cave are well made; but the saint is not in the cave.'

"'I understand you, sir,' replied Vernet. "I will alter it.' He therefore took the painting, and made the shade darker, so that the saint seemed to sit farther in. The purchaser took the painting; but it again appeared to him that the figure was not in the cave. Vernet then obliterated the figure, and gave the picture to the purchaser, who now at last seemed perfectly satisfied. Whenever he showed the picture to strangers, he said: 'Here you have a picture by Vernet, with St. Jerome in the cave,'"

"'But we cannot see the saint?' the visitors would reply.

"'Excuse me, gentlemen,' the possessor would answer; 'he is there; for I have seen him standing at the entrance, and afterward farther back, and am therefore quite sure that he is in it!'"

Rubens seems to have been a remarkably diligent painter. "We are enabled to form some estimate of his astonishingly productive powers, when we consider that about 1,000 of his works have been engraved. An extraordinary number of his paintings adorn the most celebrated public and private galleries, and many churches in different parts of Europe. Yet of the countless pictures everywhere attributed to Rubens, but a small portion were entirely painted by his own hands; the others contain more or less of the workmanship of his pupils. Like many other great painters, Rubens was an architect too. His own house and the church and college of Jesuits in Antwerp were built from his designs."

We shall conclude with the following amusing list of anachronisms in painting: "These are to be found in works of all ages. Thus we have Verrio's periwigged spectators of 'Christ Healing the Sick;' Abraham about to shoot Isaac with a pistol; an Ethiopian king in a surplice, boots and spurs; Belin's 'Virgin and Child' listening to a violin; and in Albert Durer's 'Angel driving Adam and Eve from Paradise,' the angel wearing a flounced petticoat. Then we have Cigoli's 'Simeon at the Circumcision' with spectacles on nose; the Virgin Mary helping herself to a cup of coffee from a chased coffee-pot; and Sir Jerome painted with a clock by his side. N. Poussin has represented 'The Deluge' with boats; and 'Rebecca at the Well' with Grecian architecture in the background; and in a picture represe n 'Lobsters in the Sea listening to the preaching of St. Anthony of Padua,' the lobsters are red, though yet it is to be presumed unboiled.'

FEMININE DELIGHTS.

How Autumn Foliage Will be Outdone by Brilliant Dresses.

[Philadelphia Times.]

The most noticeable point about the new fabrics which pile the counters of our dry goods stores is the brightness of their colors. It would be exaggeration to say that the somber shades which have so long held sway are no longer fashionable. On the contrary, they form the basis of the greater number of new costumes. But in most cases they are combined with gayer materials—brocades, bright with tiny blossoms; bourettes, sparkling with threads of scarlet and gold, or are trimmed with brilliant embroidery. Prominent among the gay dress goods are the shot silks—changeable silks our grandmothers called them. Duck's breast blue, pigeon's throat, lizard green, ruby shot with gold—these are some of the favorite shades. Under the gaslight these sparkle and glitter like the plumage of some tropical bird. Woolen fabrics—cashmeres and camel's hair are also shot, and when made up, although combined with the gravest colors, form exceedingly brilliant costumes.

A great many striped satins and velvets appear, and these, too, are frequently in the gayest shades. Indeed, it would almost seem that she who wishes to be clad handsomely and in the fashion, but is unwilling to deck herself, like Dinah, in gorgeous array, has no refuge but black. This last is as fashionable as ever, and is still selected by ladies who buy but few handsome dresses, and who yet do not care to be known by their clothes. The time was when black was, in itself, a badge of mourning; now crape alone is unmistakable, and out of deep mourning it is impossible to decide whether a lady in black is dressed in mourning or merely in the convenient and popular black dress which every lady has in her wardrobe. Some of the most elegant suits of the season are of black. One of these, from Worth, is of satin and gros grain. The high bodice is ornamented with passementerie on each side of the buttons. This passementerie is formed of round, black silk cord, crossed back and forth in an open chain, with a round ornament in each loop, and is heavily beaded. The long sleeves have plain cuffs and folds of satin, held in place by passementerie. The collar is in narrow English shape, and the neck may easily be turned in in front to admit a chemisette. The bodice is cut very long and turned back *en panier* on the hips, where it is held by passementerie. The lower skirt is puffed perpendicularly in front, nearly to the knee, and finished around the foot with a plaiting and puffing. In front the overskirt is shirred down the middle and edged with a very deep beaded fringe. It is drawn up on the sides and forms paniers. At the back it is draped in soft, long puffs, and falls low on the train. The back of the basque terminates in three hanging loops.

Among the new colors are grenonille, or frog green; vieux chaudron, green with a tinge of yellow in it; sulphur tinged with pink, the North Pole blue, a pale water color with a touch of violet, and turquoise blue, which verges on green. Almond color, bottle green, olive green, cyprus green, military blue, old-gold brown, and a dark blue, which in some lights is gray, will also be popular. The trimming for these dark shades is, as already said, of the gayest description. Gay Scotch plaids, creole borders, i. e., bandana plaids, which come now in woolen, and all the bright colored Pekins with which the past few months have made us familiar. The latest extravagance in trimming uses the border of India shawls on camel's-hair walking-dresses. This expensive fancy is one in which few persons can afford to indulge, and imitation bands are manufactured expressly for trimming. Jet is profusely employed. Laces, fringes and passementeries glitter with beads in various colors. Embroidered vests and collars come for wear with handsome dresses—the embroidery done in natural colors on silk or satin of the fashionable shades.

HOW DRESSES ARE MADE.

The favorite style of the season has a curtain-shaped over-dress, looped back from the front of the skirt, which is plaited, puffed, shirred or plain, as fancy may elect. Belted bodices, with wide clusters of shirring in the back, below the belt, are much liked. Shirred surplice fronts promise to be very popular. For these take a straight strip of material, a quarter of a yard wide and long enough to reach the belt, or as much below as may be desired, allowing for its being drawn up in shirring. Hem it on both sides, and turn the upper edge down, to form an inch-wide ruffle on the shoulder, where it is sewed to the dress. Shirr it in wide clusters at intervals of a few inches, leaving the ends plain. The ends are to be tucked into the belt or crossed under a bouquet, as preferred.

Basques are long and either pointed in front, sloping up on the hips, above the panier, or are turned back in wide revers. The new polonaise is buttoned to the waist line only, or else to the usual length of a cuirass basque; thence it opens and sweeps back to the skirt underneath. Behind it is moderately long and slightly draped. In some models gores are let in on the hips to form paniers. Cuirass bodies are remodeled by arranging scarf paniers on the hips. They are let in just below the darts in front and draped as a sash behind. The same expedient is adopted for Princesse dresses, the panier in both cases being draped quite low down. For traveling dresses the newest bodice is a plain redingote, with a short round skirt. The redingote, although shaped like a gentleman's great coat, is a long, plain overdress, cut Princesse fashion, skirt and bodice in one. It is entirely without drapery, reaches almost to the edge of the dress, and is open to the waist in the center of the back. Two large buttons mark the waist, and there is always a rolling collar in front. The edges of the redingote are simply stitched, showy large buttons are used, and it is precisely one of those garments that require to be tailor-made. The fronts are cuts away and disclose the skirt trimmed with deep kiltings across its front breadths. Ulsters of English waterproof will be much worn for traveling. Casaquins of gay velvet, of Pekin, or of brocade, appear as accessories to elegant dinner and evening dresses. Many handsome black toilets have casaquins of black brocade or stamped velvet.

WRAPS FOR EARLY FALL.

The cool weather has already brought light wrapping into general use. The double-breasted jackets of last spring reappear. Coats and sacques are of medium length and remind one of gentleman's coats in cut and appearance. Long circulars are shown in the stores, but are not yet seen on the street. Mantles are still worn for dressy occasions. Newest among these is the panier mantle, with the fronts cut longer than the back and gathered or plaited on the hips to meet the side seams of the back, where each seams is ornamented with passementerie. Dolmans will continue in favor.

MILLINERY NOTES.

The variety in hats and bonnets is infinite. Prominent among recent importations is the old-fashioned poke bonnet, coming down over the ears and rising high in front. Gainsborough and Rubens shapes reappear, and wide-brimmed hats will be bent into all manner of forms during the coming season, as they have been in the last. If a man were to crush his hat as the ladies do, where, asks an exchange, would people think he had been the night before? The brims of these hats are all lined, and the dark lining of velvet or satin is very becoming. Black may be worn by any complexion: Blondes do well to choose dark blue or seal-brown (the latter is especially effective with golden hair), while brunettes should wear dark crimson or reddish brown. The new orange shade, known as caramel, is also becoming to brunettes.

HAIR-DRESSING IN PARIS.

Three styles of hair-dressing are noticeable in Paris. For slender oval faces the back hair is tied high, two thick braids (each plaits of three) fall in two loops; the front hair is a waved fringe, and a cluster of three puffs is pinned about the looped plaits. The high coiffure is adopted by the posessors of full round faces; the back hair is combed up from the nape of the neck, and that on the temples combed back to meet it, the whole being massed in two or three long puffs; the front hair is parted in the center and falls in half rings at the sides. The third fashion is the simple classic head-dress, with the Greek coil low at the back; the front hair is simply parted and waved, and the back hair firmly plaited in a tress of three. Very little hair is required, but the head should be finely shaped, as the outline is clearly displayed. Dark tortoise-shell pins are worn in fair hair, while silver ornaments are prefered by brunes. Natural flowers are more worn than artificial ones, and some young girls adopt a flower, and introduce it into every toilet where a flower is admissible. Daisies are the most general; mignonette in large clusters is affected in every costume by certain blondes, and pansies are selected by those who wear ecru, mauve and mastic-gray dresses.

Fichus are a mania. Scarfs of white net are worn by everybody, on the street and in the house. They are either pinned close around the throat or draped as a V-shaped fichu, with the dress turned in at the throat. Handkerchiefs of sheer muslin, trimmed with lace, are much worn, and a recent fashion is a plain square of India mull, with a deep hem, worn knotted loosely around the throat.

Profits of Sporting Men.

[New York Sun.]

Hanlan could not be induced to row a few miles with Courtney for anything less than a $6,000 purse, declining one offer of $5,000. Rowell, for his former walk in this city, pocketed about $20,000 and the winner of the present walk for the same belt buds fair to get as much. Now comes a story across the water that Archer, the successful English jockey, has accepted a retainer of $5,000 to ride as first jockey for the Duke of Westminster next year, while others, who have claims on him, will make up the sum of $10,000. Even if this story be incorrect, and Archer renews his engagements with Lord Falmouth, his retaining fee alone will be a salary that a Supreme Court Judge might envy, besides all the regular fees for ridings and winnings that he will earn through the year. Athletic accomplishments pay well.

Paper from Poplar.

[Boston Transcript.]

It surprises people to see the great logs of poplar wood go through the powerful machine at the Connecticut River Pulp Mill, at Holyoke. The wood, as it is brought to the mill, is about the size of cord wood used for fuel, and in this shape the machine takes it and gnaws it up very fine. So rapidly does this process go on that the machine eats about seven and a half cords of wood a day, and this makes between three and four tons of pulp. After coming from the machine the wood is put into vats and reduced by the action of chemicals. It is used for the manufacture of news and book paper. The wood is obtained mostly from Canada.

Somewhat Synonymous.

[New York Fribune.]

A careless telegrapher caused a panic in a domestic circle in this city on Monday evening. A young woman telegraphed from Philadelphia to her mother in this wise: "Have received no letter. Am worried." The message received by her mother was this: "Have received no letter. Am married." The mother was surprised at the sudden announcement, and she gave the daughter a large piece of her mind. The operator had mistaken "worried" for "married," no doubt thinking the meaning the same, and had wired the mother the surprising intelligence.

Set Back 42 Years.

"I was troubled for many years with Kidney complaint, Gravel, &c.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about; was an old worn out man all over; could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth a trial.—(Father.) 38

[Written for The Pittsburgh Post.]

TO THE MEMORY OF OUR LIZZIE.

O the happy, careless children! And their voices
pain me so;
Yet to me their mirth was music not so very long
ago.
Now their gladness only grieves me. Somehow
everything is changed.
Can we even from the children turn away, by
grief estranged?

While the power of loving lingered—love was lost
in earlier days,
And my heart so empty, homeless, wandered
thro' the world's love ways;
Then a fair-haired, bright eyed infant, as it wept,
and as it smiled.
Won the love a childless woman seldom gives to
any child.

How I closely watched her childhood, counting
one by one the years;
Called her mine, and on her lavished love and
care, and prayers and tears;
Watched the war of good with evil, in the
strange, unequal strife:—
Good that would uproot the ill that sin hath sown
in human life.

And when younger baby faces with new light the
household blest:
Still to me the first-born ever was the dearest and
the best:
And I knew that she was missing olden kindness, wonted care,
With her earnest nature craving more than such
a common share!

Scarcely had we marked the rose tint from her
cheek begin to fade;
Never dreamed the fearful progress slow and sure
disease had made:—
When the summer sun was pouring on the earth
his burning ray,
On a fevered couch our darling, wan and wasted,
dying lay!

Warm devotion, true and tender, with untiring
patience then
Strove to nurse the little sufferer back to life and
health again:
And we kept the midnight vigil, noting every
moaning breath,
While we saw her slowly sinking in the solemn
sleep of death.

In our deep, dark sorrow sent we heavenward a
pleading cry:
"Savior, guide our dear one safely to a better
home on high:
Thou of flesh and soul Creator, guard the ever
precious clay,
Keep the disembodied spirit till the resurrection
day."

O the children's voices pain me, though my name
they fondly call:
On my ear their thoughtless accents with a
mournful meaning fall:
Who shall miss the absent loved one,—walking
from the world apart,
Like the lonely, childless woman, with an empty,
homeless heart!

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., S. C.

FARM AND GARDEN.

EXHAUSTION OF SOIL.—To determine the rate of exhaustion of soils cropped every year with the same crop, and kept entirely without manure of any sort, is a problem of no little difficulty. Seasons vary greatly in their productive powers. Even if this were always the same, the decline in a crop would not be constant and regular. Like animals, plants can live upon inferior food, but where it is abundant they select the best. They have also ideas of economy, and when food is short they contract the growth of important parts, and devote all energies to nourish and perfect their off-spring, the seed. The variation in the composition of the seed is confined to comparatively narrow limits. If therefore the ingredients necessary for the purpose are absent, seed is not formed. In the formation of the growing parts of the plant much greater latitude in the employment of material appears to be allowable.

In the table given below will be seen the produce of unmanured wheat given over a period of seven years. The weight per bushel is calculated at 61 pounds and is obtained by dividing the total grain by 61.

Average produce of 7 years.	Bushels per acre of 61 lbs.	Straw in lbs.
Between 1844 and 1850	18¾	1756
Between 1851 and 1857	16	1893
Between 1858 and 1864	16	1614
Between 1865 and 1871	12¾	1105
Between 1872 and 1878	10½	932

It will be observed that for fourteen years, between 1851 and 1864 ,the produce both of grain and straw showed but little alteration. During the next period of seven years the grain declined 500 pounds, or nearly one-third. In the last period both corn and straw declined largely. Our farmers are now suffering from the effect of the seven years of scarcity which followed the previous years of abundance. We have evidence in the table that some cause must have operated to keep up the yield of both corn and straw for many years, while the soil must have become each year less capable of growing the same crop, and it is the great abundance of the seasons of 1863, 1864, 1855, 1868 and 1870 that has caused the ruin of so many farmers. Assuming that every season of the whole period was equally productive, and that the first unmanured crop of wheat cultivated to each four years, beyond the first given in the table, gave 20 bushels of grain, I am disposed to think that tho last might be 12 bushels, or not more than 13. This would be equivalent to a decline of 11 to 12 pounds of grain per acre per annum.

Having now traced the decline in produce during the period of experiment, an interesting question arises regarding the original fertility of the soil. All soils, before being cultivated by man, were covered by timber or some of the smaller sorts of perennial vegetation. There can be very little doubt that Oak Forest covered the district in which I reside, but that it was under cultivation at a very early period. I am able to trace the very field which is under my wheat experiment as having been in arable cultivation for about 250 years. We know that the ordinary process of cultivation in early days was the removal of as many corn crops in succession as would pay for the cost of cultivation, and then to allow the land to rest under a scanty herbage. The introduction of root crops and clover shortened the period of rest, and the production of meat has, in some degree, retarded the exhaustion of the soil; still, it may be said that every operation is more or less exhaustive, and it may be some consolation to those who are anticipating a speedy exhaustion of their soils to have before them an instance of the large sources of fertility which are accumulated in an ordinary soil, and the slow rate at which this fertility declines.—*Dr. J. B Lawes, in American Cultivator.*

OVER-BREEDING HORSES.—An old stock raiser well and truly says that in the attempt to breed fast trotters for the track, breeders have to a remarkable degree lost sight of or neglected the art of breeding good roadsters and the popular horses for all work, whether before a buggy or a plow, a coupe or a mowing machine, horse-rake, tedder or whatever else an ordinary farmer, mechanic, merchant or tradesman wishes to do with his horse. There are such horses, but the supply comes far short of the demand. A class of horses of the weight of about one thousand pounds, each severally, a little more or less, than can trot ten miles an hour on a good road without sweating, frettingor urging, is a breed of horses very much needed both in the country and in the city. Morgans and Blackhawks once seemed to fill this need and want, especially the first named. The demand for Morgan horses was once unparalleled, and the supply was forthcoming, for it was easy for jockeys to get up goods to order, and the business of manufacturing pedigrees for those in want of them is not new. While the Morgans were good roadsters, they were, as a class, "fast trotters," as that phrase has been long understood. Yet they were free, good drivers, stylish and well adapted to the climate and keeping of the Eastern States. The Morgans are still in favor with many and are becoming more and more so in some sections. The Messenger blood is as well suited, and perhaps the best for the breeding of roadsters, as well as fast trotters, of any that courses in the veins of the horse family. If breeders would turn their attention in this direction they would find it more generally profitable than the uncertain business of rearing fast trotters.

THE POLAND-CHINA.—This breed will fairly divide the honors with the Berkshires at the fairs in the great corn-growing States, and in many cases will be the most numerously represented of all the breeds. It is the breed variously known as Poland-China, Magie, and Miami County hog, concerning the origin of which there has been so much controversy in our columns during the past three or four years. It unquestionably originated in the Miami Valley of Southern Ohio, and was the result of crossing several distinct breeds, and of long continued selection with a view to producing great fattening qualities and early maturity, as well as great size; and while there is still a considerable lack of uniformity, it has clearly become an established breed. The color is black, with irregular white spots, the black largely predominating; and some of them with white marking, almost identical with those of the modern Berkshire—a circumstance which sometimes leads to a suspicion of a recent Berkshire cross. But this suspicion is by no means warranted by the facts, as some of the purest-bred specimens we have ever known were so marked. As a breed, they are larger than the Berkshire, more quiet and sluggish in their movements, heavier in the jowl and flank, and do not stand up so firmly upon their feet. In some cases the ears are rather large and pendulous, but in the herds of a majority of good breeders of to-day, the ears, while always drooping, will be found quite small and thin. The head and snout is shaped much like those of the best-bred Berkshires, although there is, perhaps, more of the "dish-faced" tendency in the latter than in the former. This is the popular breed among general farmers all over the West, and its advocates claim that its quiet and contented disposition make it the best breed in the world for converting corn into pork and lard.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

FARM NOTES.

—In the English cheese factory management, the value of whey for feeding to young store pigs is estimated at $15 per cow annually.

—New York is said to consume one hundred thousand dozen of eggs daily, Philadelphia eighty thousand, and Boston sixty-five thousand. From the consumption in these three cities some idea may be obtained of the immense aggregate product and consumption of eggs throughout the country.

—The *Live Stock Journal*, London, gives the following account of a prolific breeder: Mr. Wm. Mattison, Banchory, is the fortunate possessor of a breeding sow, which, during the period of its existence—10 years—has presented him with the enormous number of 304 pigs, viz., 19 litters, averaging 16 each.

—Throughout some portions of France and Germany the seeds of the common s nflower are coming into use as feeding stuff for cattle. They are ground and pressed into cake, in like manner as is cotton seed; and it is said to contain from 13 to 16 per cent. of fat, and 35 per cent. of protein substances. This places it fully equal if not superior to many substances used as feeding stuffs, while it possesses an agreeable taste to the animals.

—A good filterer for cisterns is made by passing the water through a large barrel half filled with fine gravel, and pounded, freshly-burnt charcoal, free from dust, distributed in alternate layers, each several inches deep. Over this spread a thin piece of bagging, and fill it with fine gravel or coarse clean quartz sand for twelve inches or more. The inlet pipe should discharge at the bottom of the barrel, the filtered water flowing from the top.

—The *Western Stock Journal* says pig rearing is both a science and an art. To do it will require as much brains and as much study as to be a physician or a lawyer. Progressive agriculture in all departments is no longer a menial work. It requires a better chemist than the laboratory professor, because the conditions in the chemical equation are constantly changing; it demands a better physician than the village doctor, a finer analyzer of cause and effect than the city solicitor.

—Buckwheat is one of the most staple articles of poultry food. It is very fattening, an excellent egg producer, and very much relished by poultry. It is not perhaps used so extensively here as in Europe. In England, France, and especially in Germany, it forms not only an important part of poultry food, but is much used for culinary purposes. The great advantage it has over other cereals is that it thrives luxuriantly even on the poorest ground. Those who have not tested its value as a poultry food, we advise to give it a trial.

—American-bred sheep, like our famous short-horns and horses, are already being sent abroad for breeding purposes. Recently 200 choice breeding Merinos, Cotswolds and Southdowns have been shipped on order to Japan, while not long ago a smaller order was filled for South America, and new breeders in Australia are looking to the well-bred flocks of our country to reinforce their own. Thus our American breeders are beginning to receive a reward for their care, skill and intelligence in improving the breeds of our domestic animals.

—Going in debt was a very common habit a few years ago. It was altogether too common among farmers. It is not so common now. Farmers have seen the evil of it. They have seen it is much easier to get into debt than to get out of it. It is like getting into a quick-sand; every effort to get out only sinks one deeper. The cash system is far better. It is better to deprive ourselves of luxuries, than to pay too dearly for them afterwards. Pay as you go is the true philosopher's stone—it is better for buyer and better for seller; the seller can take less profits as he has no bad debts; the buyer can hold a higher head for he owes no one that he cannot pay.

—The value of hogs and sheep in orchards is not yet fully appreciated by most fruit growers. They pick up all the fallen fruit, and each fruit that falls contains one or more worms which mature to perfect insects that lay hundreds of eggs that hatch and destroy more fruit, and so continue *ad infinitum*. It matters not if orchards are plowed and harrowed, and there is no grass in them, the hogs or sheep will pick up all the fallen fruit with even more avidity. Orchards should be fenced so as to hold sheep and hogs—if adjoining the pasture so much the better. Take out two or three of the lower rails so as to give the hogs and sheep free access, and they will pick up the fallen fruit greedily.

Many fruit growers make the mistake of allowing a tree or vine to carry to maturity all of the fruit which sets after the bloom, the consequence in most cases being a large yield of inferior quality and size. Careful experiment has shown that the results have been more profitable when the system of thinning out the young fruit, at least one-half, had been adopted, producing large, fine, perfect specimens, which will always command a remunerative price, even when the market is glutted. Apples, pears and peaches should receive this attention before they become larger than ordinary marbles; grape clusters may be thinned while in blossom, and plum trees by vigorous shaking can be relieved of their unnecessary surplus.

—Some interesting facts concerning grass seeds were obtained a few years since from experiments made by the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland. These experiments were made with thirty-three different kinds of grasses, some ten or a dozen of which are well known among our farmers. These show that red-top contains the greatest number of seeds per ounce, viz. 425,000; timothy has 74,000 and blue grass 243,000. The greatest number of seeds of timothy germinated at one-fourth of an inch in depth; half the number sown germinated at a depth of three-fourths to one inch, and none germinated at a depth of two inches. Orchard grass failed to germinate at a depth of two and one-fourth inches, the largest number germinating at a depth of one-fourth of an inch. The results of the trials with the entire number of grass seeds show that the greatest proportion of seeds germinated at a depth of one-fourth of an inch, while few failed to come at one inch, and hardly any at a depth of two inches from the surface.

GOLD SHIPMENTS.

The Reason of the Flow of Gold to the United States.

There is a good deal of information clearly stated touching the reasons for the shipments of gold to this country in the following article from the Boston *Herald* of the 23:

"Yesterday the asking rate for exchange on London was lowered a half cent on each class, to $4 84 for sight drafts and $4 82 for sixty-day bills. Actual business is done at about one cent under the asking quotations. This decline opens the door again for liberal imports of gold. As the shipments of the precious metal from Europe are affected instantly, and controlled entirely by the movements of sterling, a review of the changes which caused and have attended the recent unprecedented arrivals of gold will not be without interest. On August 1 the quotation for sight exchange opened at $4 85½, and dropped to $4 85. On August 12, the rate declined a half cent to $4 84½. On August 25 it fell a half cent further, to $4 84. Finally, on August 28, it went down to $4 83½ the lowest quotation seen for years. This minimum, if it had been long-lived, would have brought us specie by the ship load. Unfortunately, it lasted only for two clear business days. On September 1 the rate returned to $4 84, at which figure it remained till September 16. Throughout the three weeks, from August 25 to September 15, the price of sterling showed always a fair and, at times, a very tempting profit upon shipments of gold from London and Paris to New York. On September 16 the rate was raised a half cent, to $4 84½ for sight and $4 82½ for sixty-day bills, at which ruling it remained till yesterday.

"The first imports of specie ascribable to the reduction in exchange arrived at New York on August 13. Since then, in the forty days up to last night, the receipts of gold at that port amount, by running count, to $25,500,000. The net imports of the precious metal at New York, since the beginning of the year, foot up $24,600,000. That direct and enormous expansion of the currency is the fruit of the Resumption Act. Europe sends it to us, because for the moment we can use it to better advantage than she can. We have placed our currency in connection with the money of the world, and the slightest reduction of level is sufficient to turn the golden tide to our shores."

SPECIE TRANSACTIONS DURING THE PAST WEEK.

NEW YORK, September 27.—Specie imports for the week ending on the night of the 20th foot up $8,577,542, of which $7,857,462 consisted of gold, mostly foreign coin, and $720,080 of silver. Total imports of specie since the resumption of specie payment at the beginning of the year is $39,730,492, of which $34,921,361 was gold and $7,808,941 silver. From the first day of August last to the close of business yesterday, specie imports amounted to $33,552,628, of which $10,256,285 came from Great Britain, $19,098,858 from the continent principally from France, and $4,197,487 from the West Indies and South America, classified. The $33,552,628 imported since August consisted of $20,434,371 foreign gold coin, $8,544,421 gold bars and bullion, $3,115,982 United States gold coin, $951,971 United States silver coin, $402,022 foreign silver coin, $40,887 gold dust and $12,774 silver bars.

In order to meet the demand for exchange of foreign gold coin and bullion for American gold, the Treasurer of the United States has further increased the bullion fund of the New York Assay Office $1,500,

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR.....W. SCHOYER.....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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A "SOLID" REPUBLICAN SOUTH.

The Republican party is to be treated to a dose of the "solid South" which we hope it will enjoy with the same relish as the boiled crow the New York *World* is preparing for itself in the event of Governor TILDEN's nomination next year. It comes about in this way: A strong organization of Southern office-holders and scalawag politicians, white and black, has been formed at Washington, with its ramifications throughout the South. It includes JOHN SHERMAN's corps of special Treasury agents, who have extraordinary advantages in getting up skeleton local organizations in the Southern States. This central combination with Weshington as its headquarters, has resolved that the Southern States must all be fully represented in the Republican National Convention, and that the delegates must move and vote in a "solid" body, in order to make their influence felt. They claim that in this way they can control the Convention and nominate the man of their choice for President. That is, the man who will make, or have his authorized agents make for him (as HAYES did in 1877), the required pledges as to the disposition of all the offices and Government patronage South of the Ohio and Potomac. To carry out the scheme it is proposed that the Southern delegates elected to the Republican National Convention shall hold a conference two or three days prior to the meeting of that body and perfect a thoroughly "solid" organization for—somebody! Then comes the question of dollars and cents. Old WELLS, ANDERSON, STEARNS and their compatriots in all the Southern States, will manage the business. These scoundrels have had experience in dickers of this sort. In 1876 they offered the Presidency of the Republic to Gov. TILDEN's friends for a consideration, but as soon as the proffer came to his knowledge he kicked over the bucket. They then traded with HAYES, and he has kept faith with the most of them, and they are now in the possession of a great number of snug offices and sinecures. About $260,000 a year is what has been directly traced to them, as bribes from Fraudulent HAYES, by the POTTER Committee.

This "solid South" organization of delegates will go into the Republican National Convention with 138 delegates out of 369, leaving but forty-seven votes necessary to control the Convention and nominate a candidate. With such a basis as 138 "solid" delegates—"solid" for anything that will pay—there will be no trouble in obtaining forty-seven patriots from the North on the make. It will be a mere question of offices promised or money in hand, and the latter as more reliable will probably carry the day. What a glorious chance for GRANT's bonanza snob who boasts he will lay down a cool million to nominate ULYSSES We tell "the boys" around here, that going as delegate to the Republican National Convention next year, may be the grand opportunity of their lives. The mercantile character of Pennsylvania delegates is so well established that no absurd scruples will stand in the way of offers that can be understood.

Of course this "solid South" that is preparing to capture and control the Republican National Convention, has not an electoral vote back of it; and the organizations in the different States that these delegates will assume to represent, have no existence except on paper. They will be created by the Federal office-holders. JOHN SHERMAN is credited with inventing this "solid South" and inspiring the organization which held its first meeting at Washington the other day. He expects of course to realize by capturing the nomination for President. His agents are now traversing the Southern States. But if it comes down to a question of money, as it probable will in the Republican Convention, the old GRANT ring, reinforced by the bonanza princes, may prove a formidable and successful competitor against the National Bank interest which is grooming SHERMAN.

A way out of the prospective trouble, which will prevent the "solid South," with a few Northern allies capturing the Republican Convention and auctioning off the candidate, has been suggested in various quarters. One plan favored is to have the States represented in the proportion of their Republican vote in 1876. Another is to adopt the time-honored Democratic rule of requiring a two-thirds vote to nominate, instead of the majority vote which obtains in Republican Conventions. But the difficulty is, none of these plans can be adoped if the "solid South" and its Northern allies get control of the Convention at the start.

THE NEW SUPREME JUDGE.

A very uneasy feeling has been created by the appointment of Mr. GREEN of Easton, to Judge WOODWARD's place on the Supreme bench. It has been the usual custom to select Common Pleas Judges for vacancies on the Supreme bench, and there is an undoubted propriety in such a course. But the Governor passed over several prominent Republicans on the Common Pleas bench, who were aspirants, to select a gentleman without judicial experience, and whose reputation as a lawyer rests on his long and intimate connection with powerful corporations, controlling coal production and transportation. "His time," a biographer informs us, "has for years been occupied by the legal interests and litigation of these corporations." Mr. GREEN, there is hardly a doubt, was fixed on to fill the vacancy before Judge WOODWARD's death, and in anticipation of it. A variety of circumstances point to this, for immediately on Judge WOODWARD's death, leading and well informed politicians stated Mr. GREEN would be appointed, although there had been no previous mention of the fact he was an aspirant. That was kept very close. The conclusion is irresistible that Governor HOYT yielded to the importunities of the coal and railroad corporations and in making the appointment, indicated to a chosen few he would appoint Mr. GREEN before any vacancy existed. Just what pressing necessity exists at this time for a corporation lawyer on the Supreme bench, we have no information, but time will probably disclose it. The whole matter has an ugly look.

THE IRISH LAND EXCITEMENT.

The cable dispatches report the increase of agitation in Ireland over the land question, and point to the probability of disturbances that may reach the proportions of civil war. The government is preparing for the event by increasing the number of troops in the counties where the excitement is greatest. The English papers generally concede the complaints of the Irish tenant farmers are genuine and demand redress. American competition has taken away their profits, and the demand, which was at first for a general reduction of rents has, in some places, taken the character of a movement for the readjustment of the land system, securing the tenants substantially the rights of ownership as against the absentee land owners. This implies a sweeping revolution.

The meetings now being held in Ireland in agitation of the land reform, have not been paralleled since the days of O'CONNELL's monster repeal gatherings. It is no uncommon thing for twenty-five or thirty thousand people to assemble at the market towns, to listen to speeches from popular orators, who for the most part are bitterly denunciatory of the landlord interest and of the government for not redressing the wrongs of the tenants. The clergy take a prominent part in these meetings and Catholics and Protestants seem united in the demand for relief. Mr. CHARLES S. PARNELL, a member of Parliament, is the leading orator, and is traversing the country addressing great crowds. At Limerick he spoke to 20,000 people a couple of weeks ago. This extract is from his speech:

We have a land system here of a very peculiar nature. The history of that land system has been an evil one—an unprecedentedly bad one. [Cheers.] It is a system which has been tried in every country, and has been found wanting. In France, Belgium, Germany and Russia the maintenance of the landlord class, the drones of hive, has been found an impossibility. [Applause.] The system of land tenure in Ireland is bound to be altered, sooner or later. [Cheers.] In Germany the landlords are purchased out. In Russia a somwhat similar arrangement is made. In France the iron hand of revolution exterminated them. [Cheers.] We in Ireland believe that we have constitutional means at our hands to settle it. A reduction of rents has been demanded. But, supposing the landlords do not give that reduction, what will the tenants do?

A voice—Shoot the landlords. [Cheers.]

Another voice—Drive a ball through them. [Renewed cheering.]

Father O'Clery—No, no.

Voices—Yes, yes. [Cheers.]

Mr. Parnell—Many of the landlords are as good as they could be expected to be under the circumstances. But it is just where the greatest need exists that there will be the greatest difficulty in getting that reduction. The lenient landlord, who is always good to his tenants, and who has always acted on the principle of live and let live, will say: "By all means, my tenants, take your reduction. I will share with you the misfortunes of the times." But what will the bad landlords say? They will refuse any reduction at all. [Groans.] We have another class of landlords, the encumbered class, who have as much as they can do to make both ends meet. How could those make the reduction without serious injury to themselves? The tenants have to face these difficulties, and the sooner the State steps in with some plan to put an end to the difficulties, the better it will be both for the landlord and for the State. [Cheers.]

Mr. PARNELL held it was the duty of the Irish tenant farmers to combine together and ask for a reduction of rent, and if they got no reduction, then "keep a firm grasp on their homesteads, and no power on earth can prevail against the hundreds of thousands of tenant farmers in Ireland." There will be no general eviction, he holds, as it would mean civil war.

Of course this refusal to pay the rent is only a temporary expedient. What is demanded by the leaders of the present movement is that the cultivators of the soil shall be made the owners of it. In other words that Parliament shall divide up the great estates, owned by non-residents, among the people whose ancestors have tilled them for hundreds of years. It is stated that over 6,000,000 acres of Irish land are owned by less than 300 men, of whom twelve own between them more than a million and a quarter acres, while there are 5,000,000 of the Irish people who do not own a solitary acre. Mr. PARNELL, in discussing the question of Government relief, said:

Mr. Parnell— * * * I believe that the land of a country ought to be owned by the people of the country. [Applause.]

Voices—So say we all!

Mr. Parnell—We should centre our exertions upon getting that end. You will find, after one or two seasons like this, that the landlord class will be only too willing to come to terms, and say, "For God's sake give us the value of our lands and let us go in peace." Then the farmers of this country will occupy the position which they ought to hold; then they will be independent, self-reliant and national. [Cheers.] Then shall we have broken away the barriers which exist between classes here, and, by doing so, we shall have removed the very strongest supports of English misgovernment in Ireland. [Cheers.] Then shall we have a people who will understand their rights, and be resolved to maintain them. We must have all this without injustice upon any individual. As long as insecurity of tenure continues, it is perfectly impossible for the land to be cultivated as it ought to be. And this step that I urge ought to be taken soon; otherwise it will be too late. ["Hear, hear." Cheers.] The offer now made to the landlords and the English Government will never be made again! ["Never! never!" and cheers.] It will be like the books of the Sybil in the days of ancient Rome, when she came and offered all her volumes for sale. That is what the Irish farmer now offers. He says to the landlord, "I will give you a good bargain," and like the Sybil of old, "for a certain price." The offer was refused, and the Sybil departed. After a time she returned, and offered one volume less. That offer was also refused, and she went away. Finally a bargain was made, and the buyers got less than they would have had in the beginning. So will it be with the Irish landlords and the land question. If a delay goes on, the landlords cannot possibly obtain the terms you are willing to give them to-day. So I say, let them make the bargain while they can, for the market is falling. [Loud, long continued applause.]

We have reports of other meetings, and they are all spoken of as being composed of twenty to thirty thousand people, at which the speeches were of the same character as indicated by the extracts we have given from Mr. PARNELL. Land meetings are also being held in Scotland and England, and propositions are made looking to united action by English, Irish and Scotch tenant farmers.

That the situation is serious, is shown by the cable dispatches we print daily in THE POST. In yesterday's dispatches was this extract from a leading article in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of last Monday, which conceded at the start that the complaints of the Irish tenant farmers were genuine, and then went on:

If a general refusal to pay rent is followed by wholesale eviction, this again will almost certainly be followed by a series of agrarian murders; and unless the Irish Executive is prepared to support the landlords by measures amounting to little less than military occupation of a large part of the country, the landlords will have to choose between virtually conceding the tenants' claim to fixity of tenure or giving a signal for an outbreak of something hardly distinguishable from a civil war. Anti-rent agitation is only one among other symptoms of the general unrest of Ireland. For the moment it is the most urgent, but even if the worst pinch of agrarian distress was relieved by a universal reduction of rent, there would still be much to disquiet us in the condition of the country. The enthusiasm by which Parnell's progress has been attended, has infinitely weakened the hands of the more moderate Home Rulers, and emboldened the ultras, and among its first results was the somewhat precipitate proposal to assemble a national convention.

This project for an Irish National Convention, composed of delegates duly chosen by the people, is one of grave importance, as it would probably be the first step towards an organized National movement, which might lead to civil war in the event of the British Government denying redress of grievances. It would give the people a head authorized to act for them, and whose directions would be respected and obeyed.

A CHEERFUL OUTLOOK.

The New York *Sun* keeps a pretty close watch on Pennsylvania politics, and holds that the Democrats have something more than an even chance to carry the State in November. We quote from a review of the political situation in the *Sun* of Monday:

A quiet campaign has generally been favorable to the Democrats in Pennsylvania. The Republican strength lies in the cities and great manufacturing centres, and is only brought out when the corporations and large employers of labor are aroused by a lively campaign and see that the Republicans on their pay roll vote, and when the Democrats and reformers either stay in the shops or are forced to vote against their honest convictions. Pennsylvania is in reality a Democratic State. The majority against Hoyt, reckoning Greenback-Labor and Democratic votes together, was tremendous. This year there is no excuse or occasion for any division of the opposition vote, and the chances are that Democratic Greenbackers and Labor Reformers, seeing the folly of squandering their power to redress the grievances of which they so justly complain, by adhering to a powerless third party, will be found in the Democratic camp in November. These, with the dissatisfied Republicans, who will go with the Democrats on the anti-Ring and anti-discrimination issues and in favor of "honest men in office"—a thing which the Republican Convention formally declared it did not desire—ought to put the result beyond doubt.

The fact that there it only one State office to fill—the State Treasurership, which has been so long and so shamefully abused by the Ring—is also very helpful to the Democrats. The settlement of the troubles in Philadelphia gives them the fairest field they have seen in many a year.

WENDELL PHILLIPS withdraws his name on the Greenback ticket for Lieutenant Governor with BUTLER, on the ground he can do more service to the cause by remaining outside of party lines. He says he serves four great causes: Woman's suffrage, the negro, prohibition and greenbacks, which constitute a pretty stiff load to carry. Mr. PHILLIPS in his letter of declination goes for the Republican party with one of his usual vigorous and pungent thrusts. After elaborating the idea, about which there is no doubt, that the Republican party does not care for the negro save as an aid in politics, Mr. PHILLIPS goes on:

The Republican party uses "the bloody shirt" only as a step to office, and once there laughs at it. During the last six years it has never lifted a finger to protect the negro or execute the laws. No matter whether the Democrats can prove Mr. Hayes a fraud or not, the negro knows him only as a fraud. Let me not be thought personal. There is nothing special in Mr. Hayes' case. I name him only as a fair representative and sample of all the Republican leaders. The worst enemy, the most to be dreaded always, is your foe disguised as your friend. Arnold could do to Washington ten times the harm Andre could. To-day our greatest danger is the Republican party, wolves in sheep's clothing—hypocrites, stealing the livery of Sumner and Wade, to serve Shylock and Lamar. I hail their coming defeat, looking forward to it as the dawn of what old Sam Adams would have called a glorious day."

THE Philadelphia *Telegraph* cautiously suggests the same objections to Mr. GREEN's appointment to the Supreme bench as stated by THE POST. After referring to his conceded ability as a lawyer, the *Telegraph* says:

The fact that he has for a long time had charge of the legal business of several powerful corporations is the only point in connection with his appointment that cannot be regarded with absolute favor. The fact that he has been a corporation attorney need not, and there is no reason to believe that it will, disqualify him in the least from discharging his judicial functions with the most absolute impartiality in all cases that may come before him as a Supreme Court Justice; but considering how difficult and delicate many of the corporation cases are, and how unreasoning many popular prejudices are, it would have been preferable had the successor of Judge Woodward been absolutely free from all entangling alliances—so we may call them.

This is a very mild way of hinting at serious objections to Mr. GREEN's appointment. Already the question is asked if the Supreme Court is being set-up by the party of corporations, through its Governor, to meet the discrimination and kindred questions that must arise in the near future.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

ANOTHER misfortune for England: The hop crop is the smallest in twenty years. Bitter beer and half-and-half go up in price as the money grows scarcer.

THE Governor has appointed WILLIAM R. LEEDS, a noted ringster, Clerk of Courts in Philadelphia in place of GEORGE TRUEMAN, murdered. The inconsolable HARTRANFT was pressed for the place, but was ineligible, not having lived a year in the city.

JUDGING by the value of their work HAYES is better paid than ROWELL. The latter got $25,000 for his week's walk, while HAYES, who has covered more miles and made some extraordinary speeches from rear platforms, netted $961,50, for the same time.

THE Ameer of Afghanistan has found refuge in the British camp, and was met with a rather frigid reception, as the English are by no means satisfied of his innocence of the murder of the Embassy. It is thought his seeking out the English is a clever dodge to avert suspicion.

"RUFFIANISM reaches its limit when it wantonly insults the President of the United States," says the *Gazette*. This, although intended for Hannibal, Missouri, applies equally well to the Pittsburgh ruffians—well dressed and intelligent many of them—who insulted President JOHNSON in 1866. It has taken the *Gazette* nineteen years to find out the wrong of insulting a President.

THE Governor has appointed HENRY GREENE of Easton, Northampton county, to fill the vacancy on the Supreme bench caused by the death of Judge WOODWARD. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and is what is known as a corporation lawyer. He was Judge ASA PACKER's leading legal adviser in his great railway operations, but has seen no service on the bench.

THEY have it now TILDEN is discouraged and don't want the Democratic nomination next year. To-morrow it will be that he is opening up fresh barrels, and dashing into investments to make a couple of millions on sight, to obtain it. What a world of trouble TILDEN is to the Republican party! The old gentleman is paying more attention to his books and works of art, to the improvement of Greystone, and to horseback exercise, than he is to politics, yet the Republicans see in every crook of his finger something to be alarmed at. Every bush hides an officer for the Presidential thieves.

THE condition of affairs in Ireland is of the most threatening character, and there seems to be no doubt the Government will have to choose between a sweeping measure of land reform, securing tenant rights or be prepared, as a London paper suggests, to support the landlords by measures amounting to little less than military occupation of a large part of the country. The tenants are refusing to pay the rents; if they are evicted agrarian reprisals will follow probably assuming the proportions of civil war. A National Convention of the Irish people is advocated, and if it meets there is no telling what program may be recommended.

JUDGE KIRKPATRICK, whilst administering a ten years' sentence to some lamb the other day, espied a well known Democratic farmer from Chartiers standing in the room. The tip-stave was ordered to procure him a chair. In an audible voice the farmer remarked to a friend, such distinguished notice from a judge on the bench would not go unrewarded, and that he and his family would certainly vote for him. The Judge has also made many fast friends during his lecturing by calling out the names of some leading Democrat whom he notices in the crowd. It is a great matter with some people when the "Court" pays them especial attention, and KIRKPATRICK is just the lad to estimate its value.

The New Supreme Judge.

Hon. Henry Green, who will fill the seat vacated by the late Judge Warren J. Woodward until the close of next year, was born in Warren county, N. J., on August 29, 1828. His father, however, was a native of Easton, in this State, and his grandfather had been one of the original settlers of that place. Judge Green was educated at Lafayette College, at Easton, graduating from that institution in 1846. He then studied law with Judge Washington McCartney, and in September, 1849, was admitted to the Northampton county bar. Since then he has been in the uninterrupted practice of his profession, never holding any office which would interfere with his professional duties. The only public position, in fact, that he has held was a seat in the Constitutional Convention of 1872–73, to which he was appointed on February 21, 1873, as a Republican delegate at large, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Samuel E. Dimmick. For years past, Judge Green has been counsel for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and other large and influential corporations, and his time has been almost exclusively occupied by the legal interests and litigations of these corportions. The fact that he has such a distinguished clientage is sufficient indication of his high attainments as a lawyer. Judge Green has been a Republican since the organization of that party, but he has never been a "working" politician. He sat in the first National Convention of the party—that which nominated John C. Fremont for the Presidency in 1856.

THE net Republican gains in the States which have voted this fall is 72,000.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

California, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan and Rhode Island have voted this year, and the Republican vote falls below the Hayes vote over 80,000. At this rate of progress the Republican party is not an alarming institution.

HORATIO SEYMOUR has again been named as a candidate for the Presidency. Ex-Senator Hamilton, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maryland, believes that Seymour is the most eligible man in the party; that he could carry New York, which he does not think any Western candidate can do.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

"MY kingdom for a horse."—*Robert Bonner.*

"WORSTED" Afghans are all the go in Africa.

DOORSTEP receptions are over for the season.

ROWELL made about $3 every minute of his walk.

THE platform of Colonel Forney's new novel is developing slowly.

WIDOWS in Nevada are exempt from taxation to the extent of $1,000.

HON. STANLEY MATTHEWS is thought to be making a still-hunt for the United States Senate.

SENATOR KERNAN has announced that he will speak for Robinson on every night of the campaign, after October 10.

EX-SECRETARY OF STATE MCLINN of Florida, one of the members of the famous Returning Board of that State, is dead.

ZOLA, the French novelist, is writing a book entitled "French Virtue." We thought Zola's forte was realism.—*Boston Post.*

GENERAL O. O. HOWARD'S daughter, Miss Grace, was married at Vancouver Barracks a few days ago to Captain J. T. Gray.

THE popular fashion of wearing buttercups and daisies, says a New York letter, tends to a love of common things, and a hatred of the artificial.

BOSTON *Globe* says of Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, that he can "tie one hand behind his back and preach a better sermon than half the preachers in that State."

THE widow of Alexander Campbell, the founder of the Campbellite or Christian Church, is living with her son-in-law, Colonel Barcly, near Hillsboro, Alabama.

HON. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON says he does not desire to be Governor of Georgia, and denies the report that he is seventy, an age that he will not attain for several years.

THE British Ambassador to France, Lord Lyons, is an old bachelor who drinks nothing but milk and soda-water. He has fifty thousand dollars a year besides his house.

A PICTURE-FRAME in a dealer's window in Paris, which is labeled with a high price, bears the following inscription: "This superb frame has contained a picture by Titian!"

SENATOR EDMUNDS, while aboard at the springs where he is repairing his digestion, tries to speak the foreign languages which he has studied here. With French he succeeds wonderfully well.

WILLIAM MORRIS, the English poet, has a sort of house furnishing place of business, and in his store makes out designs of wall paper for wealthy and fastidious families. He does a great deal of work for stylish houses, his best patterns being in green and gold. Morris is forty-five years old.

MME. MODJESKA is now in Cracow, where she was sent for to be present at the birth of the great Polish novelist, Krasewski. She may appear once or twice on the stage in Poland for some special fete, but she has gone home to take a needed rest. In February she will go to Italy, and in May she will make her appearance in London, returning to the United States, probably, in the fall of 1880.

JOE PENTZ took a rifle to his wedding at Mark's Gap, Texas. The sexton tried to persuade him to leave it at the door on entering the church, but he persisted in carrying it across his shoulder as he walked with the bride up the aisle to the altar rail. His explanation was that a rival suitor had threatened to shoot him on this occasion and he meant to be prepared for defense.

CARDINAL MANNING did a remarkable thing on Monday, September 8, in the way of ecclesiastical activity. He said mass in Liverpool in the morning and breakfasted; christened the Duke of Norfolk's son and heir in London at 4 in the evening, and addressed a large meeting of Catholics in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, at 10 P. M. Not a bad day's work for a teetotaller of seventy-one years of age, says our London namesake.

A WORTHY doctor of divinity approached "Paddy" Ryan, near the City Hall, and placing one hand on the athlete's shoulder, said: "My dear sir, any one blessed with such a physique and such shapely proportions ought to be a good man." The clergyman was startled by Paddy's reply: "A good man? Well, you can bet your life I'm a better man than Dwyer." It is needless to add that the assertion was not contradicted.—*Troy Times.*

THE RT. REV. COLIN F. MCKINNON, D. D., died of paralysis at Antiquoish, Nova Scotia, on Friday evening, aged 69 years. Dr. McKinnon was consecrated in 1852 Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Arichat, which comprises Cape Breton and the three eastern counties of Nova Scotia. Two years ago he resigned his See and was made Archbishop of Amido, in partibus infidelium, and has since resided at Antigouish.

SOMERSET HOUSE, in London, is the receptacle of many curious documents, but none more so than the will of ex-Queen Christina of Spain, proved the other day. The personal estate is under $30,000. She directs that 5,000 recited masses shall be performed for her soul, 5,000 for the soul of her late husband, 1,000 for the souls of her deceased children, and 500 for the souls of her deceased grandchildren, the price of each mass to be ten reals. She ordered her papers not to be opened for forty years.

AT the carnival in San Francisco in honor of General and Mrs. Grant on Thursday evening, Mrs. Grant was presented with a bouquet composed of the flowers indigenous to the various countries she had passed through in her tour round the world. The flowers were placed in regular order, starting with Philadelphia and ending with San Francisco. The boquet-holder, five inches long, was of pure California gold and inlaid with quartz and a collection of other metals found on the Pacific coast.

MR. B. F. TAYLOR sketches a view from a car window, at forty miles an hour, with this quaint, imaginative touch: "There's a dot on the track about the size of a Darwinian primal egg. It begins to hatch! It develops legs and arms and feet and head. It is as tall as a pen-holder, a walking-stick, a man. It *is* a man, and the man stands not 'upon the order of his going,' but goes at once, bolts the track and makes for the fence. We pass him, and behold! he shuts up like a telescope and diminishes by swift degrees, and rolls back into an egg—a dot, a nothing. It is as if he had never been hatched at all."

DEMOCRATIC PICNIC.

Five Thousand People in Attendance at Pine Grove.

Eloquent Speeches, Good Order and Good Feeling.

[Harrisburg Patriot of yesterday.]

Saturday last was a red-letter day in the history of the Democracy of the Cumberland Valley. The trains on the Cumberland Valley and South Mountain railroads specially provided for the occasion were loaded down with human freight *en route* for the great Democratic picnic at Pine Grove. Two trains left this city, one at 7:30 A. M. and another at 8:00 A. M., with about two hundred Harrisburg Democrats on board. As they proceeded up the valley every station contributed its dozens and fifties and hundreds until finally at least 5,000 people were congregated at the grove. Cumberland, Adams, York, Dauphin and Franklin counties were represented in the gathering. The eight o'clock train had among its passengers Daniel O. Barr, Esq., the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, Senator Wallace, Congressman Beltzhoover and other distinguished Democrats. There were bands of music everywhere and the votaries of terpsichore tripped it on the light fantastic toe as if to show the Republicans how light-hearted people are whose consciences are clear of the great fraud by which the theft of the Presidency was accomplished. There was perfect order on the grounds and not a drunken man was to be seen. Hundreds of ladies also graced the occasion with their presence. After an excellent dinner served under the auspices of that prince of caterers, Barney Wilder of Carlisle, the meeting was organized and Senator Wallace was introduced as the first speaker. We have room only for a brief synopsis of the Senator's address as follows:

Senator Wallace said: The industries of the country are reviving and prosperity is slowly returning. This is the result of the distribution of the forces of labor, and of the application of the surplus labor in the mines and manufactories to agricultural pursuits. It is not the fruit of legislation, but it is the result of the thrift, economy and productive energies of the people, aided by a large foreign demand for our staples. Is this renewed prosperity to be permanent? Will it continue when the countries we are now feeding shall again be blessed with abundant harvests? What would be the condition of this country, if there were no foreign demand for our products? How are we to insure a market for what we produce in the future? Can we do it by causing divisions among our own people, and by arraying one section of the country against another, by flaunting the "bloody shirt" and crying "down with the confederate brigadier?" Or shall we recognize the fact that the actual market for our manufactures is in the South and aid to restore our own market by restoring unity, peace and good government throughout the whole country? The only security for a continuance of the period of prosperity now about breaking upon our Pennsylvania industries is to be found in restoring the whole country to the condition of one prosperous and united people. We of Pennsylvania are more interested in this question than any other section of the republic, for we are the workshop of the republic. The true protection for Pennsylvania industries is in the restoration of peace and good-fellowship to all.

The Democratic party has had some divisions upon financial questions, but its tendency to-day is to a common ground. That is the equalization of the dollar in every form to a common value. Gold and silver are the basis of our currency; all paper redeemable therein; and one leading thought upon which we shall rest ourselves is that the debt of the people is to be managed in the interests of the people, and not in the interest of syndicates and bankers. This debt is to be paid to its uttermost farthing, but to be paid with the least burden of oppression upon the people themselves. The power of money through the various ramifications of the Federal Government is one of the curses of the present administration of Federal power. Ninety thousand office-holders, with their salaries paid by the Federal Government, amounting to many millions, are a source of corruption to the Republican organization at every election. This fund and these office-holders constitute the anchor that keeps the Republican party in power. This fund is one of their great inducements to the centralization of the Government. Corporate power, and every interest that feels its need to take privileges from the people, unite in the demand for centralization and a strong government. We believe in governing from the bottom, not from the top. The individual is the unit in government. To him belong all rights, save those which are vital to social order, and those belong to the government for the safety of the whole. When they verge upon the rights of the people, they are to be jealously watched. Governments in township organizations, in county control, and in State affairs, having the direct application of the individual thought to the affairs of the localities, are infinitely better in guarding and protecting against corruption and wrong than a system which ramifies from one common head at Washington, and attempts to control affairs in the extremities. The former corrects and purifies itself; the latter inevitably produces corruption and wrong, without a remedy. Federal election laws and troops at the polls are but another outgrowth of the centralizing tendencies of the Republican party. These are to be met solely by the argument that they trespass upon the rights of the individual, taking from him privileges that belong to him to place them unnecessarily and improperly in the hands of those who control the Federal Government.

The issues in State affairs to-day are important to us as a people. The Democratic party has had no control of both Houses of the State Legislature for the last nineteen years. Whatever of shame has come to us in our legislative affairs is justly and properly chargeable to the Republican organization. Any stain that has been placed upon the escutcheon of Pennsylvania lies at the door of the Republican party. Have we had not enough of shame and contumely from the conduct of Legislatures of our State? Has not the time come to change this? Are we to continue to have the pollution that produces public prosecutions and corrupt alliances at every session of the Legislature? Are we to change this by changing the administration in the control of State affairs? Our candidate for State Treasurer, a gentleman of character and purity, the nominee of the party, made without dictation, is before you for your suffrages. His opponent is the nominee of the men who control and dictate the legislation of your State, and upon whom rests the responsibility for the present disgraceful condition of affairs. Has not the time come to intrust our State affairs to different control and in safer hands?

Ex-Congressman W. S. Stenger followed Senator Wallace in an elaborate and forcible address which was listened to with rapt attention by the immense audience. W. T. Hensel, Esq., of Lancaster, also addressed the meeting in an able and effective manner. The 4 o'clock train brought Speaker Randall to the ground, who made the closing speech in his usual logical and convincing style. The best of feeling prevailed among the assembled Democrats and the affair was an entire success. Mr. Guswiler, the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Cumberland county, received much praise for his management of the picnic, and the officers of the Cumberland Valley and South Mountain railroads deserve the thanks of the Democrats in attendance for the excellent management of the excursion trains.

A Spicy Dialogue.

James M. Steele, convicted of shooting at a man, was before Judge Gaines for sentence, at Dallas, Texas, and was asked what he had to say. The following dialogue ensued: Steele—I am a gentleman; my ancestors were gentlemen, and I did nothing but what any other gentleman would have done under the circumstances. You have shown me no justice. The Judge—Shut up, Steele—you asked me if I had anything to say, sir, and I have a right to talk—and I'm going to do it. The Judge—I didn't give you permission to talk in that manner. In all my experience as a Judge nothing has ever given me so much pleasure as sentencing you to the penitentiary for seven years. Steele—Yes, and I hope and pray the curse of heaven may descend upon you, and that you will be sunk into the hottest pits of hell, and I only hope that I will have the pleasure of meeting you at some future time. Steele got seven years in the State's prison.

TAMMANY AND CONKLING.

The Democratic Preparations to Fight the Unholy Alliance in New York.

Indications That Robinson Will Receive the Support of the Honest Republicans of the Empire State.

[New York Letter.]

NEW YORK, September 28.—At the headquarters of all the different political factions in this city the executive officers of each have got down to work, and are securing prominent speakers, organizing meetings, appointing committees, etc., preparatory to entering actively at work in the campaign. The Democratic State Committee has been at work only a few days at the St. James Hotel, but, if any person feels doubtful of the wisdom of the party representatives in renominating Gov. Robinson, a visit to the committee room will reassure them. Letters innumerable almost from all parts of the State have been received there expressing the confidence of the writers, leading Democrats in most cases, of the proper course in the election of Gov. Robinson, and giving particulars of whatever opposition there may have been shown in the writer's section of the State toward the Governor. Ex-Assemblyman Rockwell of Monroe county, says that Robinson will get many Republican votes there from that class of men, who are satisfied that the present State administration is better than that which would follow under Cornell and Kelly. It is surprising to see the number of letters the committee has received from representatives conveying the same story, and further, many of these letters inclose contributions toward helping on the campaign. The following is a copy of a letter from a Republican of Buffalo.

"In 1864 I paid taxes to the amount of $1,200. Since Gov. Robinson has administered the State Government I have annually paid one-half of that amount. I am a Republican, and in the past have voted for a Republican President, and shall do so in the future, but I do not recognize that the success of my party is in any way imperiled by the election in this State this year, unless it would be in the election of Mr. Cornell and his associates on the State ticket. In that way it would be credited to his so-called alliance with Tammany Hall, which we have always been taught to abhor as the incarnation of political corruption. I am afraid such success this year would surely lose us the State next year if a comparison between the administration would follow under Cornell with that under Gov. Robinson, and it did not accomplish the same results. I believe the interests of the State are safe under Gov. Robinson, and I inclose a draft for $500, less than what he has saved me in one year in taxes, to aid in his election. As I am too busy to give up my time to listen to the appeals of Mr. Cornell's followers, therefore, I request that my name be not mentioned."

The above is one of the many letters from men who are Republicans, but who will support Mr. Robinson for re-election. There are a great many of these men not strong partisans, but business men and farmers who feel the greatest interest in taxes, that will support Lucius Robinson although he is a Democrat, because they know him to place honesty above partisanship. The leaders in Tammany Hall are beginning at last to realize the fact that there will be a serious break in their ranks between now and election day, and are taking active measures to prevent it if possible. A system of political espionage has been established for the purpose of finding out who are weakening in their allegiance to Mr. Kelly. It was rumored last evening that Henry L. Clinton, Chairman of the Tammany General committee, had determined to support Lucius Robinson for governor. The rumor could not be verified, as Mr. Clinton could not be found. The most of the Tammany politicians, however, believe the report, basing their opinion on Mr. Clinton's absence from the Tammany mass-meeting and from the meetings of the Tammany General committee and the committee on organization, that have been held since the Democratic State Convention. There are at present two factions in Tammany Hall, and they will probably create untold trouble for Mr. Kelly. One favors the nomination of a county ticket of all men who were martyrs at the last election, and the renomination of Mr. Henry A. Gumbleton for the office of county clerk.

KELLY AND ROBINSON.

[Interview with ex-Gov. Hoffman]

"Governor, you have known Mr. Kelly and Governor Robinson well. Have they any traits of character in common?". Yes. They are both man of good intentions and of great energy and force of character. The one, whatever mistakes he has made, has been one of the best Governors New York has had, and the other, one of the best city controllers. One is just as honest and just as obstinate as the other, and neither is to be despised as a popular leader. One is very strong in the rural districts; the other has great strength in this city. The fact that both are men of positive, aggressive, unyielding natures makes the present conflict unavoidable, even if the other active causes to which I have referred were not at work to divide the democratic party in New York.

NEW YORK, September 30.—Ten thousand Democrats assembled last night in and around the Cooper Institute to ratify the renomination of Governor Lucius Robinson and the rest of the nominations made by the Syracuse Convention. The meeting was enthusiastically demonstrative from its beginning to its close. Rousing speeches were made by Franklin Edson, Chairman of the meeting, L. B. Faulkner, Chairman of the State Central Committee, ex-Governor Walker, and John McKeon. Letters from ex-Governor Seymour, Senator Kernan, Speaker Randall and many others were read, heartily endorsing the object of the meeting.

NEW YOK, October 1.—The Police Board, after confirming five Tammany Inspectors of Election in all, took a recess until 10 A. M., and by agreement the recess was continued until afternoon. It is said the five Tammany Inspectors confirmed are in favor of Robinson for Governor. An order has been issued by the Supreme Court this afternoon that the Police Commissioners show cause to-morrow why they should not appoint forthwith, election inspectors.

THE WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
WEDNESDAY, October 1, 1879. }

There has been some improvement since our last, but not to any great extent. The inquiry was good, and prospects are of further improvement soon. Sales were effected at the following prices:

Fine washed	36½c
Medium washed	38½c
Fine unwashed	24 c
Medium unwashed	25 c

THE OHIO CANVASS.

Specimens of the Way the Union Generals are Booming.

A Charge All Along the Lines Against Calico Foster.

A Republican Mob Confronted With Democratic Revolvers.

DAN. VOORHEES AT EWING'S HOME.

LANCASTER, September 29.—The Democratic rally advertised for to-day as a Ewing boom was indeed, a booming boom, reminding one in its general style of the grand mass meetings of war times. At 10 o'clock a monster procession, composed of the delegations from the different townships, each vieing with the others to win the banner offered by the Central Committee for the largest representation, and which proceeded by all manner of conveyance, abounding with significant and expressive mottoes, carricatures and emblematic displays and bands of music, threaded our streets, literally intertwining the squares of the city in a huge embrace. One feature was a club of Jackson Guards, composed of old men who voted for General Jackson. At two o'clock an immense concourse was addressed in the City Park by Hon. Dan W. Voorhees and General Durbin Ward. To-night an old-time torchlight procession marched through the streets, brilliant with pyrotechnics; and another throng is being addressed by Voorhees and Evan P. Williams, while the enthusiasm is at fever heat. All in all, old Fairfield, the home of General Tom, did herself proud to-day, foretelling its wonted Democratic majority of nearly two thousand.

A CHALLENGE FOR JIM BLAINE.

COLUMBUS, September 29.—Frank McKinney, Chairman, and Carson Luke, Corresponding Secretary of the State Executive Committee, returned to-day, and work is going on at headquarters with great activity. The advices from all parts of the State are encouraging. The Democratic ladies of Columbus are moving in the matter of presenting a $150 silk flag to the county that will show the largest Democratic gains at the coming election.

The following epistle, numerously signed, was forwarded to Jim Blaine of Maine, to-day. It explains itself:

"COLUMBUS, O., September 29, 1879.

To the Hon. Jas. G. Blaine.

SIR: Many citizens of Ohio, without regard to political preferences, wish to hear the political issues of the Ohio campaign discussed by yourself and General S. F. Cary at two or three points in the State, to wit: At Cleveland, Cincinnati and Columbus at such times as may be agreeable to you. Your early acceptance of this suggestion will oblige the undersigned.

"We have addressed a similar letter to General Cary."

The Republicans have been hankering for a joint discussion for a long time. Let them trot out their man and have him demolished.

IN STARK COUNTY.

CANTON, September 30.—Great preparations are being made by the Democrats for thr 9th of October, when Vice President Hendricks, Senator Voorhees and other prominent speakers will be present, when there will be no coercing of workingmen as at the recent Republican gathering, but all will be cordially invited and expected to attend of their own free will. The Democracy in this county are not loud in their profession, but they are doing a great deal of silent and effective work.

VICE PRESIDENT HENDRICKS AT FREMONT.

FREMONT, September 29.—A Democratic mass meeting was held in Fremont yesterday. The orators of the day were Governor Hendricks of Indiana, and Hon. Frank Hurd of Toledo. They were met at the depot on the arrival of the 10 A. M. train and were escorted to the Ball House by the Light Guard Band. During the forenoon our leading citizen called on Governor Hendricks and Hon. Frank Hurd, irrespective of party. At two o'clock a procession was formed, headed by the Clyde Cornet and the Light Guard Bands, and marched to the Court House Park, where Governor Hendricks and Hon. Frank Hurd were introduced to the people assembled. The speeches were well received. Much enthusiasm prevailed. Governor Hendricks left for Cleveland on the seven o'clock train last evening.

SENATOR THURMAN AT BATAVIA.

BATAVIA, September 29.—Five hundred people, irrespective of party, with a band of music, greeted Senator Thurman as he passed through here on the six o'clock train this evening. He spoke from the platform of the cars for ten minutes to the enthusiastic assemblage. He was applauded heartily, and at the close he was presented with a handsome bouquet by Mrs. Maggie Chapman, daughter of the late Hon. Thomas Buchanan. The Democracy of Clermont county are alive and will give Ewing a rousing majority.

GEN. EWING AT NAPOLEON.

NAPOLEON, September 29. — General Ewing spoke here this afternoon to a concourse of people numbering at least 3,000. The town was beautifully decorated wiih flags and evergreens, and the General's welcome to little Henry was most cordial. He was escorted from the depot to the grounds by the band, military company and five hundred others. Our people are alive to the importance of the questions involved in the campaign, and a good report may be looked for from this section. Many prominent Republicans have signified their intention of voting for Ewing and Rice, and but last Friday night one of the prominent Republican lawyers of the place addressed a Democratic meeting, Signifying his intent of voting for the Union Brigadier Generals.

GENERAL EWING IN FULTON COUNTY.

WAUSEON, September 29.—General Tom Ewing, the next Governor of Ohio, addsessed an audience of over two thousand in Scott's Opera House last night. The building was crowded to its utmost capacity, while there were hundreds on the streets unable to gain an entrance. When General Ewing stepped upon the platform he was greeted with deafening applause, and his remarks listened to with profound interest. The meeting had been advertised only two days. Republicans admit General Ewing to be the superior of Mr. Foster, and not a few declare they will vote for the gallant General. Look for a good report from Fulton county.

DARKE COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

GREENVILLE, September 30.—The Central Committee of Darke county are making a thorough canvass. Up to Saturday night eighteen meetings were held. Each one was well attended, and all the Democrats are jubilant throughout every section, determined to crush the underhanded and low proceedings of the Radical bull-dozers, and sneaks now going on in this Democratic county. There is every reason to believe that Darke county will poll a large vote and give Ewing 1,200 majority. Extensive preparations are being made for the Democratic mass meeting to be held here next Saturday. All the trains will carry passengers at excursion rates, and each town in the county has agreed to be fully represented. Generals Ewing and Rice and Hon. Charles Reemelin will have the honor of addressing an immense crowd.

MOBBING A COLORED DEMOCRAT.

BELLEFONTAINE, September 29.—A. J. Davidson, the colored orator who is stumping the State in the interest of the Democratic party, was announced to speak the other day at Bokescreek, a village in Logan county. Notwithstanding the speaker has been insulted and ill treated by Republican bummers at meetings in other sections of the State, no such violent measures were resorted to as those at Bokescreek. The mob was organized upon the general principle that Mr. Davidson, being a colored man, *and a Democrat*, was "a traitor to the black race!"

The mob came toward the close of the meeting, headed by a white man, bearing in his hand a jug of whisky. There were a dozen or more of the scoundrels, white and black, all more or less drunk, and variously armed with stones, clubs and corncutters. Their object, as revealed by their fiendish cries, was the blood of the speaker. "Remember Fort Pillow," they screamed; "Cut his G—d d—d heart out," &c. The speaker cut short his remarks, and he and his friends prepared to depart when a fierce rush was made by the mob for their carriages. Then it was that Dr. Goodlove and others of the party stepped into the breach, and, with drawn revolvers held the would-be murderers at bay. And thus Logan county was saved from the deep disgrace of a political murder. And thus the Republican party leaders of Logan county were saved from the responsibility for a deed of blood incited by their teachings, and committed in their service as the enemies, not only of the freedom of the ballot, but of the freedom of speech as well. Saved through the efficacy of *Democratic pluck and Democratic revolvers.*

WHAT THURMAN BELIEVES.

[Special to Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, September 30.—In writing to his friends here, Thurman predicts a great Democratic victory. In a late letter from him to a friend here he says he has no doubt but what General Ewing will be elected by a handsome majority, and that the Legislature will be Democratic on joint ballot. He says his confidence is not based on casual observation, but on the precise knowledge of work being done and sentiments expressed in localities which were for a time justly regarded as doubtful to the Democracy.

A THURMAN AND RICE BARBECUE.

RIPLEY, September 30.—There was an immense outpouring to the Thurman and Rice meeting and barbecue here to-day. The attendance was variously estimated by competent judges to range from ten to twelve thousand persons. I think there were fully ten thousand people on the Fair Grounds at two o'clock this afternoon. Judge Thurman pronounced it the most remarkable meeting as to numbers and enthusiasm that he had attended for a long time. The speeches of Senator Thurman and General Rice were certainly inspired by the good feeling manifested by the crowd, and they made votes by the scores for the Democracy.

Two large steers, four hogs and six sheep were splendidly roasted, and were consumed to the bone. One thousand feet of tables were spread. It was really a stunning affair all around, and bodes no good to the Calico Chieftan in Brown County in October. The soldiers paid a splendid tribute to General Rice as he came off the boat. Good order prevailed throughout the meeting.

SENATOR WALLACE IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, September 30.—Governor Williams of Indiana, and Senator Wallace of Pennsylvania, will take part in the Ohio campaign next week. Williams speaks at Bryan on the 11th. Wallace begins a series of meetings at Youngstown on the 6th, going to New Philadelphia and Elyria from that place.

HENDRICKS AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, September 30.—A rousing Democratic mass meeting was held in the Square to-night, and it is estimated that fully five thousand people turned out to hear Ex-Governor Hendricks of Indiana. The pavilion had been handsomely decorated with flags and Chinese lanterns. A band of music enlivened the gayety of the scene. The applause at times was deafening, and even Republicans were compelled to admit that both in numbers and enthusiasm it was the best one held by either party so far this fall. Governor Hendricks was introduced by Hon. R. P. Spaulding, and for an hour and a half his treatment of the great issues of the day was masterly as usual, and will no doubt have a telling influence on the vote in October.

VOORHEES AT ZANESVILLE.

ZANESVILLE, September 30.—Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees' meeting, held at Music Hall this afternoon, was the largest day meeting held here during this campaign. Mr. Voorhees arrived from Lancaster at noon to-day, and was met at the depot by a committee and a large number of prominent Democrats, and was escorted to the Clarenden Hotel. Hon. John G. Thompson came over from Columbus this afternoon. This evening Hon. Evan S. Williams of Ironton, addressed a large crowd at Music Hall. Mr. Voorhees being on the platform, was called on for a speech, but thanked the crowd for the compliment and retired.

EWING IN NORTHWESTERN OHIO.

OAK HARBOR, September 30.—The Democratic mass meeting of Ottawa county, held in Oak Harbor to-day, was one of the largest ever held in this section of the country. This county is a strong Democratic hold, as was evident by the large throng which filled our city to overflowing to-day. Early in the forenoon large delegations from the surrounding vicinity gathered for the reception of the Elmore, Genoa and Port Clinton delegations, which arrived about noon, with bands of music and flags and banners richly inscribed with the patriotism of "Calico Charlie."

After dinner a grand procession was formed, headed by General Ewing, Dr. Norton, H. F. O'Hagan and C. S. Parker, which marched amid the most enthusiastic cheers of a grand procession of over 2,000 Democrats, Nationals and Republicans, many of whom had marched and fought with Ewing in time of war, and who are ready to fight for him in time of peace, to the Public Park. The sound of the cannon, which rolled forth its thundering tone and deadened the sound of the martial music, brought back the enthusiasm to those boys who followed General Ewing in defense of the flag of our country.

Ewing spoke about two hours, in which he cleared the mind of many a doubtful man who had come there for the purpose of hearing a clear explanation of such topics as were treated by the General in the most able manner.

The principal portion of the National vote in Ottowa county, which was 588 last fall, will be cast for Ewing and Rice this fall, and the outlook from little Ottowa will undoubted be safely estimated at 1,400 majority for Ewing and Rice.

ANOTHER SPEECH THE SAME DAY.

SANDUSKY, September 30. — The Democracy of little Erie turned out in full force to-night to hear General Thomas Ewing. Fisher's hall was packed full of voters, and many were turned away for want of room. You may count on a majority for the three legged ticket and a Democratic Representative from this county.

A Dash for Liberty.

BATH, N. Y., October 1.—The prisoners in the county jail threw cayenne pepper in the eyes of the turnkey when he opened the door, and four escaped. One was captured by a female servant in the prison. The Sheriff's wife seized Jim O'Loughlin, a notorious desperado, but was choked off. He was chased across the river, and shot on the opposite bank. He then surrendered. The third was captured by a boy armed with a revolver. The fourth is still at large.

WARLIKE INDIANS.

Three Companies of Cavalry Attacked by the Utes on Milk River, Col.

A Desperate Battle Ensues---17 Soldiers Killed and 40 Wounded.

CHICAGO, October 1.—The following dispatch was received at Sheridan's headquarters this noon:

MILK RIVER, COL., September 29, VIA RAWLINGS, WYOMING.—This command, composed of three companies of cavalry, was met a mile south of Milk river by several hundred Ute Indians, who attacked and drove us to a wagon train, which had been packed, with great loss. It becomes my painful duty to announce the death of Major Thornburg, who fell in harness, together with ten enlisted men and Wagonmaster McKinsley, with the painful but not serious wounding of Lieutenant Haddock, Dr. Guness and about twenty men and teamsters. I am now corraled near water with three-fourths of our animals killed. After a desperate fight since 12 o'clock M. we hold our position at this hour, 8:30 P. M. I shall strengthen during the night and believe we can hold out until reinforcements reach us if they are hurried through. Officers and men behaved with the greatest gallantry. I am slightly wounded in two places.

[Signed] PAYNE, Commander.

General Crook, commanding the Department of the Platte, who is here, received the following dispatch from his Assistant Adjutant General:

FT. OMAHA, NEB., October 1.—*To General George Crook, Chicago:* I have ordered Merritt and four companies from Russell, two companies from McPherson, all that can be spared from Sanders, and four companies from Douglass to rendezvous at once at Rawlings. This gives about five hundred and thirty men. Have ordered two companies from Robinson, one from Laramie and one from Fetterman to march at once to the railroad to meet emergencies. Gilliss is ordered to confer with Merritt and forward transportation Have you any orders?

[Signed] R. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

The receipt of the above melancholy news cast a gloom over the military headquarters here, where all the army officers were quickly congregated. General Sheridan and Crook were closeted in consultation for some time, but as yet have issued no orders in addition to the above by A. A. G. Williams, which meet their approval. Assistant Adjutant General Whipple states that there were eight hundred Ute Indians at White River Agency, about one-fourth of which were warriors.

ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GEN. TYNER AND PARTY IN DANGER.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—Hon. S. W. Downey, a delegate to Congress from Wyoming Territory, telegraphed Postmaster General Key to-day stating that First Assistant Postmaster General Tyner and party were traveling through the Ute Indian country and were in danger of being attacked by the hostiles. The telegram also requested authority from the War Department that a party be despatched to Fort Saunders to have the party informed of their immediate danger. General Knapp, Chief Clerk of the Postoffice Department at once obtained the necessary authority from the War Department and Downey was notified that the commanding officer at Ft. Saunders would afford any facilities possible for the protection of any parties in the Ute country.

PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE.

RAWLINS, October 1. — The following particulars have been obtained from a courier who brought dispatches from Capt. Payne after the fight: Major Thornburgh's expedition against the hostile Ute Indians, when within seventy miles of the agency halted for the night of the 26th inst. The Major sent Grafton Lowry, one of his scouts, to the agency to communicate with Agent Mecker to see how matters stood. He found the utmost excitement and confusion prevailing. The Indians had sent all their old men, women and children south toward Blue river. The warriors were decorated and painted in the usual style. They were about to murder Mr. Mecker, but Mr. Lowrey prevailed on them not to commit the deed. Mr. Meeker told Lowrey he attempted to leave the agency with his family, but was prevented by the Indians: that the Indians signified their readiness for war and seemed anxious for the approach of troops. They then made another move to kill Meeker and fire the building, but were a second time prevailed upon to desist. Lowrey now attempted to return to his command, but was informed that he must remain, but after giving them a number of assurances of his peaceable mission he was allowed to depart, but was accompanied by about thirty warriors who rode with him a number of miles and then left. Lowrey arrived at the command, then near Milk Creek, on the evening of the 28th, and gave Major Thornburgh the above information.

The next morning, September 29th, the command advanced under guidance of Joe Rankin, who is well acquainted with the country. About nine o'clock A. M., Rankin discovered fresh Indian signs, and having arrived at the canyon through which the road passed, and which would afford an excellent opportunity of ambush, he led the command around over the hill over an old trail well known to him. By this movement he saved the lives of his command, for on arriving on the top of the hill he discovered Indians in ambush on either side of the canyon through which the road passed.

Thornburgh formed his men in line and awaited attack. He was repeatedly urged to fire on the Indians, but persistently refused to do so, saying his orders would not justify an attack. Two Indians now rode up to within one hundred yards, dismounted, and, with a savage yell, fired, shooting Captain Payne through the arm. At this signal the Indians gave a war whoop and

THE BATTLE COMMENCED.

Thornburgh now found he was surrounded. He ordered a charge, which he gallantly led in person, and succeeded in cutting his way out, and when within about five hundred yards of his wagons, he fell dead with two bullets through his brain. Captain Payne now took command and the battle was carried on until 8 P. M., the troops using wagons and animals as breastworks.

The Indians fell back a short distance and went into camp. During the engagement Lowrey was killed.

THE CASUALTIES.

The casualties are about as follows: Major Thornburgh, Lowrey and thirteen enlisted men, the wagonmaster McKensley and one teamster killed, and Capt. Payne, Capt. Lawson, Surgeon Grimes, Lieutenants Paddock and Wolf and thirty-five men wounded. Major Thornburgh's body has not been recovered. When Rankin left with the dispatches Capt. Payne had fortified his position and thought he could possibly hold it until the arrival of reinforcements, in case they were sent promptly. About one hundred head of mules and horses were killed by the Indians. Gen. Merritt will arrive to-night and leave in the morning with a good force.

A WILD RUMOR.

Later—It is now reported Agent Mecker and family and all the employes have been murdered and the agency buildings destroyed, but this report lacks confirmation. Settlers from Snake and Bear rivers are flocking in here for safety, and considerable excitement prevails.

Useless Medical Skill.

[Toledo Blade.]

Some months ago a couple of our fast and reckless young men tried to make a very short turn of the corner of Cherry and St. Clair streets, while the horse was going at a rapid gait. The buggy was upset and the young fellows thrown out with great violence on the sidewalk. One of them remained motionless. A crowd collected, and one of our well known German physicians was hastily summoned to attend him. The doctor worked with him patiently for some minutes, when a bystander exclaimed in an agony of impatience:

"Oh, doctor, can't you, *can't* you bring him too?"

"Oh, yah," said the doctor, phlematically, as he stopped to wipe his heated forehead; "yah, I can pring him too; but vat is de use? *De man's neck it is proke.*"

WASHINGTON.

A Report that Gen. Grant will be Tendered the English Mission as a Compliment.

Scarcity of Small Gold Coin in the Treasury.

ENGLISH MISSION GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—It is reported that Mr. Hayes has stated he has made up his mind to offer the English Mission to General Grant, not that he had any idea that Grant would accept the trust, but because the offer would be doing an honor to General Grant by the Administration, and at the same time honor the English Nation. What gives the air of veracity to this statement is the fact that this important Mission has been so long kept open. Another statement, which finds plenty who are ready to give it credence, is that Secretary Evarts is himself anxious to represent this nation at the Court of St. James, and in such event Senator Fenton of New York, is to succeed him as Secretary of State. It is known among Evarts' personal friends that he is not at all reconciled to the hum-drum of Cabinet life. He believes the settlement of the fisheries dispute between the United States and Great Britain is an impending complication which will do honor to the diplomacy which adjusts it, and he is anxious to be the central figure in behalf of his own Government to reconcile the differences. Evarts is now fully convinced that he is no politician. More than that, he is about disgusted with those who are. Before the New York Republican Convention was held the political trimmers impressed him with the idea that Conkling would be worsted, and he so reported to the President and his Cabinet associates. The result so surprised him, and was so much at variance with the boasts of the office holding brigade, that it cost him a great deal of humiliation to frankly own up to Hayes how he had been deceived. He sees little prospect ahead of him in politics, and hence is anxious to cap the climax of what sad experience he has had by figuring as a first class diplomat.

SHERMAN'S PET BANK.

By dint of prodigious effort, and the constant reminder by Secretary Sherman to the bank officers that his political fortunes depended upon the matter, the First National Bank of New York has about closed up its subscription to the four per cent. bonds, and Sherman hopes to be able to issue from the News Department of the Treasury (over which he exercises a most rigid censorship) an official bulletin on October 1st announcing that he has closed a contract which in express terms should have been closed three months ago. There is yet remaining unpaid $6,000,000, but this amount is charged to the Syndicate's London agency, the remittance for which will hardly reach and be in the custody of the United States Treasury until the middle of October. The First National Bank of New York, by the indulgence Sherman gave it, ought to have made over $1,000,000, and probably has. The Treasury officials report that the other delinquent bank—the Bank of Commerce of New York—settled in full some days ago. Now that Sherman soon anticipates having the elephant off his hands, he will go into Ohio and again dwell upon the beauties of his plan of resumption.

SCARCITY OF SMALL GOLD COIN.

There is in the Treasury but about $6,179,000 in gold in denominations less than twenty dollars, an amount not sufficient to meet any active demand upon the Treasury for small coin.

To supply this deficiency it is understood to be the intention of the Treasury Department to recoin most of the foreign gold received at the New York Assay Office into five and ten dollar pieces. In recoining foreign gold nothing less than five dollar pieces will be turned out, as it is desired to get as large a number of standard silver dollars as possible into circulation.

The Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers of the United States have been directed to pay out gold and silver coin freely upon all Government obligations.

RIGHT OF WIVES OF MORMONS TO GOVERNMENT.

An interesting decision has just been made by acting Secretary Bell of the Interior Department, in the case of Hugh Lyons against Rachel Stevens of Salt Lake City, involving the right of these parties to a section of land in Salt Lake City Land District. The claim of Lyons is rejected on the ground that the tract was not subject to pre-emption or settlement by him. Rachel Stevens, it appears, is one of several wives of John G. Holman who she recognizes as her husband, and he, to all intents and purposes governs and controls her acts. The decision holds, in view of polygamous condition, that, if the first polygamous wife, while voluntarily retaining that illegal relation to a man, may, in her own name and title to one hundred and sixty acres of public land, the second and twentieth wife may do the same and the so-called husband would thus obtain in fact for his own use and benefit the control of that number of tracts of public land. This will not be permitted under the Homestead or Pre-emption laws. If the so-called wife, the decision continues, should repudiate the illegal relation and cease to violate positive laws of her country and of the civilized world, the fact that she had at one time been called the wife of a man and had maintained that relation to him would not operate as a bar to her right. No woman, however, who voluntarily maintains and acknowledges her position to be that of a plural or polygamous wife should be permitted to make a homestead or pre-emption entry of public land, as the very fact that she retains such relation is conclusive evidence that the entry is not made in good faith for her exclusive use and benefit.

A DECISION OF INTEREST TO BONDHOLDERS.

A party from Illinois applies to the Secretary of the Treasury for the redemption of 5 coupons, United States bonds, representing several thousand dollars. The applicant alleged that for safe keeping he had placed the coupons in a tin box, and deposited them in a stove pipe. That subsequently a fire was built, and the coupons destroyed. The ashes, however, were retained in the box, and presented with the application. The decision in the case is that the statute authorizing the redemption of called bonds, where clear and unequivocal evidence has been furnished that they have been destroyed, does not apply to coupons which at the time of destruction, were detached from the bonds. The coupons in question having been detached from the bonds cannot be redeemed.

A GOOD head of hair is desired by every one. The use of *Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer* will restore the hair if the hair cells are not closed up.

THE OLD WORLD.

The Prussian Elections Result in Favor of the Liberals.

Agitation on the Land Question in Ireland Growing Serious.

IRISH TROUBLES.

THE LAND QUESTION ASSUMING A SERIOUS PHASE.

LONDON, September 30.—The *Times*, on the disorganizing effects of Parnell's policy, says it would become really formidable only if it should extend all over Ireland.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* concedes that the complaints of Irish tenant farmers are mostly genuine; that they are for the moment unable to pay their rent, and they believe in their right to remain on the land in every event. They are fresh from the exhortations of the most popular politician in Ireland (Parnell) to stick to their homesteads at whatever consequence. If a general refusal to pay rent is followed by wholesale eviction, this again will almost certainly be followed by a series of agrarian murders; and unless the Irish Executive is prepared to support the landlords by measures amounting to little less than military occupation of a large part of the country, the landlords will have to choose between virtually conceding the tenants' claim to fixity of tenure and giving a signal for an outbreak of something hardly distinguishable from a civil war.

Anti-rent agitation is only one among other symptoms of the general unrest of Ireland. For the moment it is the most urgent, but even if the worst pinch of agrarian distress was relieved by a universal reduction of rent, there would still be much to disquiet us in the condition of the country. The enthusiasm by which Parnell's progress has been attended, has infinitely weakened the hands of the more moderate Home Rulers, and emboldened the ultras, and among its first results was the somewhat too precipitate proposal to assemble a National Convention. The fate of this particular project is at present uncertain, but the agitation upon which the more violent section of Home Rulers have entered, will, in one shape or another, produce its inevitable result upon the party generally.

The troublous prospect in Ireland is not really affected by the success or failure of any given scheme for organizing the pressure upon the government. The present temper of the Irish people, and their leaders, concerns us much more seriously than any particular proposal for its manifestation, and while this temper remains what it is, (semi-seditious) among the people, and recklessly incendiary among leaders, the situation must be a grave one, whether the convention ever meets or not. The old statute which prohibited conventions in Ireland has been repealed.

IRELAND.

A FIGHT NEAR CASTLEBAR—ONE MAN KILLED.

DUBLIN, October 1.—In a fight near Castlebar, to-day, one man was killed. An agent named Smith and his son were driving near Muiranny when they were fired on. The younger Smith returned the fire, killing one of the assailants, all of whom were disguised. A fierce struggle ensued, and the Smiths escaping went for the police. When they returned, the body of the man who was killed had been removed by his confederates. The body was afterward found in a bog, and is that of a militiaman.

GERMANY.

THE ELECTIONS—RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA AMICABLE.

BERLIN, October 1.—Elections in North Schleswig show a return of 65 Germans and 12 Danes.

LONDON, October 1.—A correspondent at Berlin reports that Bismarck to-day received Doubrit, Russian Ambassador to Germany, and Orloff, Russian Ambassador to France. He assured them that no design to injure Russia was discussed during his visit to Vienna, and he believed Gortschakoff would visit him, if possible.

SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW BANK DIRECTORS RELEASED.

LONDON, October 1.—Five of the City of Glasgow Bank Directors, sentenced on the 1st of February to eight months' imprisonment, were released to-day amid the hootings of the crowd. Two other Directors, Robert Sumner Stronach and Lewis Potter, convicted of fraud, theft and embezzlement, have still ten months to serve.

CABLE SPARKS.

THE Administration in Eastern Roumelia is almost chaotic.

A STRIKE in Staffordshire potteries has been averted, as the men consented to arbitration.

THE Spanish Government has sent 4,000 men to Cuba to relieve those already there, and 4,500 more will go this month.

THE *Cote Europiene* states that the Societe des Immeables de Paris will, on the 14th, call for 100,000,000 francs on stock subscriptions.

GRAND DUKE FRIEDERICH of Baden, son-in-law of the Emperor of Germany, will go to Vienna on the 21st inst. on an extraordinary mission.

CHARLES F. MACDONALD, Superintendent of the United States money order system, has arrived in Berlin to negotiate the new postal money order treaty.

THE *Galos* states that 11,854 persons were incarcerated in the Central Prison at Moscow, Russia, during the summer, 10,477 of whom were condemned to exile in Siberia.

OWING to the unfavorable reports of the labor market in America, the North Wales State Quarrymen's Union have declined to give further pecuniary assistance to members desiring to emigrate.

THE *Messager de Paris* states that the aggregate stock subscriptions invited the past three months, exclusive of Panama Canal, amount to one thousand and sixty-eight million francs, and still they come.

AT a largely attended meeting of iron masters at Charleroi, Belgium, it was stated orders for iron and all information from foreign iron markets justified the belief in a general and lasting revival in the iron trade.

BALLOONATICS.

Fears for the Safety of the St. Louis Navigation Party.

ST. LOUIS, October 1.—As the hours go by without tidings from Professor John Wise and Geo. Burr, teller of the St. Louis National Bank, the two men who on Sunday afternoon with the intention of remaining up but a few hours, the excitement here increases and rumors without number gain currency. It has been ascertained that, in adition to the several mishaps which occurred to the balloon just prior to its start, there was one after it had gotten under way. I carried a drag rope eighteen hundred feet long, which was to trail throughout the trip and serve partially as ballast. As this rope was trailed through the crowded fair grounds several men foolishly caught hold of it and held on, the effect being to give the balloon a great shock and cause it to descend diagonally. This doubtless had the effect of tearing still more the already damaged netting, and such was the danger that Professor Wise cut the rope at the basket, and the balloon proceeded on its course without it. Information has been received that the balloon was seen moving very rapidly over Laporte, Ind., in a northerly direction, at an early hour yesterday, but beyond this there are no tidings. Fears are expressed they have met the same fate as Donaldson and Greenwood, who ascended from Chicago two or three years ago.

Professor Wise is seventy-one years old, and a member of the Philadelphia Academy of Science. He is the author of a work aeronautics, and has a daughter, Lillie Ihling Wise, and a son, John Wise, who are professional balloonists. Young Burr is very well connected here and has hosts of friends. He is somewhat unfortunate in his mania for high flights, as he was badly crippled a year ago by the too sudden descent of a balloon in which he rode. As Professor Wise gave assurances that he would be heard from before noon yesterday, it is not strange that parties interested should remember all the unpropitious happenings prior to the ascent, or that they should build tragical theories upon them.

PALACE OF JUSTICE.

Damages Awarded—The Dutch Doctor's Case.

The Manor Street Case—Injunction Granted.

The case of Christian Goldner against the city, which has been pending for some time, was concluded in Common Pleas Court No. 2, the jury awarding plaintiff damages in the sum of $2,009. Mr. Goldner is owner of some property on Brownsville avenue, which he claimed was damaged to the amount of $5,000 by the defendant. He alleged that the city in 1874 dug a portion of his property in building a stone retaining wall, which subsequently gave way, causing his houses to slide some distance down the hill, totally ruining the entire property. The case is one in which a number of other property holders on Brownsville avenue, whose property was damaged in a similar manner, were interested, and it is likely more suits will follow.

A MANOR STREET CASE.

Peter Anen was tried in the Quarter Sessions Court on a charge of nuisance. He is the proprietor of a small brewery located on Manor street. It was claimed that when he was loading or unloading his wagon, his team would obstruct the track of the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston railroad, causing a detention of from five to ten minutes to trains. The defendant and his son testified that Anen had no other way of loading or unloading, and that he never needlessly delayed a train. The defense claimed that there was no nuisance, because the railroad company had no right to lay its tracks on Manor street, and had not shown any authority for so doing. The case went to the jury merely on the question of costs, Judge Ewing giving instructions that there could not be a verdict of conviction, and that the proper place to test the question of right of way was on the civil side of the Court. A verdict of not guilty was rendered and the railroad company was required to pay the costs.

PARTNERSHIP TROUBLES.

Lewis Welderhold on Saturday filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 against Henry Holtzman. The parties were partners in the upholstering business on Wood street, January last the partnership was dissolved, the plaintiff purchasing the defendant's interest. It was charged that the accused has since opened a store near the old establishment, and uses the name of the old firm, immediately under his own name, in large letters for the purpose, it is claimed, of injuring the plaintiff's business. On Wednesday Judge Ewing delivered an opinion in the case. He granted a special injunction restraining the defendant from using the firm name of "Holtzman & Wiederhold," as it now appears on his sign, on the ground that the sign, as it is now printed, is calculated to mislead the public and to create the impression that Mr. Holtzman is the successor of the firm. In conclusion the Judge says: "We see no reason why the defendant may not use the late firm name, and even in the words used on the present sign as descriptive of his former relation thereto, provided care be scrupulously taken to disclose the facts as they exist, and to disclaim any right to the use of the firm name as a designation of his present business."

SUIT AGAINST A PREACHER.

Mrs. E. B. Emmett instituted suit in court against Rev. Andrew P. Gibbs formerly of this county. She charges the reverend gentleman with disregarding an old statute of the Commonwealth, by marrying plaintiff's son, Robert Given, to Miss Kate A. Sweeny. This event took place on November 6, 1877, and Robert, it seems, not being quite nineteen, and not holding any consent from his parent to the transaction in question, and the banns not having been given out, the ceremony was an illegal one. Plaintiff asks for the "fifty pounds lawful money of Pennsylvania," which the old law provides shall be handed over by the officiating clergyman.

"THE DUTCH DOCTOR'S CASE."

An application was made in the Common Pleas Court No. 2, for a reduction in bail in the case of B. Marhenecke against Glynn & Barrett for false imprisonment. Thy defendants had been arrested on a capias and were in jail in default of bail. Mr. Geyer, the defendant's attorney, convinced the Court that there was no charge against Mr. Barrett and he was at once released. Mr. Glynn was discharged on his own recognizance. The plaintiff in the case is the little Dutch Doctor who has been figuring in Court for some time.

INJUNCTION REFUSED.

The case of Wm. Austin against Thos. M. Irwin was heard before Judge McKenna in the U. S. Circuit Court on motion for a preliminary injunction to restrain the use of an article known to the trade as Austin's Corrugated Conductors for buildings. The suit involves the right of complainant to manufacture and control that branch of the trade. The motion was referred.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

In Common Pleas No. 2 an action for damages was brought by the counsel of J. Born against the Perrysville Plank Road Company for damages. The plaintiff sets forth in his affidavit that on the night of May 12 last, he was driving his horse attached to a buggy along the road, and owing to an obstruction thereon of a large pile of stone his horse was killed and buggy smashed to pieces. Four hundred dollars is claimed as damages.

PROBABLE SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

The widow of Robert Sinclair, it is said, is having the records at the Court House searched, preparatory to having suit for dower entered against the Pittsburgh & McKeesport car works. The company now occupy very valuable prrperty at McKeesport, which some years ago was sold to the parties the car people purchased from, Sinclair having gone through bankruptcy.

The U. S. Signal Service.

Gradually, the wild and ungovernable forces of nature are, through science, made of use to man. Following in the wake of the ingenious inventions for the use of steam and electricity, comes the organization of the United States Signal Service. Is it not wonderful that a system could be originated and perfected whereby an operator can accurately predict the weather of a distant locality? And yet experience proves our "storm signals" to be reliable. Equally great are the advances made in the science of medicine. Step by step, uncertainties and doubts have yielded to absolute certainty. The discoveries of Harvey and Jenner have been succeeded by the Golden Medical Discovery of Dr. R. V. Pierce. No longer need people despair because some physician has pronounced the lungs unsound. Hundreds of testimonials are on file in the office of Dr. Pierce from those who had abandoned all hope, and had been given up to die by physicians and friends. Incipient consumption, bronchitis, and scrofulous tumors, speedily, surely, and permanently, yield to the healing influences of the Discovery. If the bowels be constipated, use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. For full particulars, see Pierce's Memorandum Book, given away by all druggists.

IOWA GREENBACKER'S OPINION

Of the Democratic Candidate for State Treasurer.

DES MOINES, IOWA, September 29, 1879.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

Having known the Democratic candidate for Treasurer of your State, Mr. D. O. Barr of your city, twenty-three years ago, when "he and I were boys together," in the employment of William Maher, Esq., a distinguished merchant of Blairsville, Pa., I desire to be put on record as indorsing every good word that has been spoken of Mr. Barr by the press of Pennsylvania. I knew Dan intimately and knew him to be a boy of unblemished character, good habits and upright life. Dan is what we western people call a "self-made man," and though he and I have differed on the political issues of the times ever since we cast our first vote, Dan being a steadfast defender and advocate of the political faith of the Democratic party, while I have been equally firm as a Radical Republican, as long as that party was true to the interest of the people. But since the Republican party has become an agent of oppression in the hands of the money power of the Old and New Worlds, to enslave the people of this country, I have joined a pure and better political organization, that of the National-Greenback party, and notwithstanding the further fact that I am the candidate of that party to represent the capital county of Iowa in the General Assembly, I would vote for Mr. Barr for any office in the gift of the people on the ground of his worth as a man of noble impulses, generous sympathies and kindness of heart, and as a friend of the Greenback and Workingmen's cause. I earnestly request every advocate of that cause in Pennsylvania to vote for Mr. Barr, as I personally know him to thoroughly sympathize with our people in their struggle for life, liberty and happiness; and for their information I ask the publication of this communication in the press of your State. With my best wishes for the success of Mr. Barr, I am an uncompromising advocate of equal rights. M. H. KING.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, have felt his duty to make it known to his sufferers. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human sufferings, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. W. SHERAN, *149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

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"They Are All Sold!"

"I am too late for this month's drawing!" is the tenor of a complaint which is becoming very general among those who loiter and wait until the day immediately preceding the monthly drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, which occurs invariably at New Orleans, on the second Tuesday of every month. The fact is that the integrity with which every action of this institution is characterized has so strengthened its reputation that its tickets are sold every month some days before the drawing, and therefore any one desirous of investing in this manner should safter no time to elapse before they correspond with M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, or same person at No. 319 Broadway, New York, relative to the 113th Grand Monthly Drawing which occurs on October 14th.

wW

RUPTURE.

I will apply a good strong Truss for Two Dollars.

DR. KEYSER,

SUMNER AND CAMERON.

"Unpublished Passages of the Secret History of the American Civil War."

Sumner's Efforts to Prevent Cameron's Nomination as a Member of the Cabinet.

[From the diary, 1861, of "a public man" in the North American Review.]

WASHINGTON, March 3.—I received this morning a note from ——, asking me to come at once, if possible, to his house; and going there instantly, as I chanced to be free to do, I found to my surprise that he had sent for me to meet Senator Sumner, whom I found engaged in close conversation with him, and who greeted me with a warmth a little out of proportion, as I thought, to the relations between us, for I have never affected an admiration which I certainly have never felt for Mr. Sumner.

It was soon explained when I found that Senator Sumner had asked —— to send for me in order that he might urge me to call at once upon Mr. Lincoln and represent to him "in the strongest language which you can command—for no language can be too strong"—the dreadful consequences to the influence and success of the Administration which must follow his nomination of Mr. Simon Cameron to a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Sumner's conviction was absolute that Mr. Lincoln had bound himself by a political bargain in this case, which would itself suffice to blast his reputation as an honest man were it made known, as it surely would be; but he treated this as a small evil in comparison with the mischief sure to be done by the presence in the Cabinet of such a person as Mr. Cameron, "reeking with the stench of a thousand political bargains worse than this."

When he had abated a little of the vehemence of his language, I took occasion to ask why I should have been requested to enter into such a matter, and on what grounds Mr. Sumner and —— had reached what seemed to me the extraordinary conclusion that I could be induced to meddle with it. Senator Sumner interrupted me by asking, somewhat more peremptorily than I quite liked, whether I needed to be informed of the true nature of this "political Judas from Pennsylvania, whom Providence had marked with the capillary sign of his character, and who might have sat to Leonardo da Vinci for the picture in the Milanese refectory." All this made me but all the more indisposed to listen to him, but I finally succeeded in ascertaining that he had sent for me on the strength of ——'s assurances as to the way in which Mr. Lincoln had been kind enough to speak of me to himself. I hastened to assure them both that any good opinion which Mr. Lincoln might have of me must have been based upon my careful abstinence from precisely such interferences—"impertinent interferences," I quietly called them—with his affairs, as the intervention to which they desired to urge me would certainly be. I told them how extremely slight my acquaintance was with the President-elect, to which —— replied that Mr. Lincoln himself had cited my representations in favor of one gentleman whom he hoped to include among his advisors as having been "the most decisive indorsement" with him of that choice. I could only reiterate my surprise; and Mr. Sumner, insisting upon his theme, began again with more fervor, if possible. He very soon gave me the true secret of his extreme anxiety on this point. He asked me what interest I or my friends could have in such a preponderance as the Middle States seemed destined to have in the Cabinet if Mr. Seward and Mr. Cameron were to enter it together, and in what way it could advance our wishes or purposes to allow the New England States, "the cradle and the spinal life of the Republican party," to be "humiliated and thrust below the salt at the board which, but for them, would never have been spread"—with much more to the same general effect, but all this with an intensity and bitterness quite indescribable. —— was more temperate in his expressions, but almost equally urgent with me to do what I was compelled, again and again, in the clearest terms, to let them understand that nothing under heaven could make me do, even if I had the fullest belief that my action could in any way affect the matter, which I certainly had not. It astonished me to see how hard it was apparently for Mr. Sumner to understand that my objections to co-operating with —— and himself did not in some way arise out of some relations of my own with Senator Cameron—out of some plot on my part as to the measure of mischief to be apprehended from Senator Cameron's political reputation, and from the nature of the appointments sure to be made and favored by him.

It was idle for me to assure him again and again and I knew perhaps as much of Pennsylvania politicians in general, and of Senator Cameron in particular, as other people, and should regret as much as he possibly could any "predominance" of Pennsylvania politicians in the new Administration. Nothing could stop him; and he insisted on telling me a succession of stories to illustrate the unscrupulousness of Mr. Cameron, one of which he declared had been told in his own presence and in a company of gentlemen by a chief agent in the transaction, who seemed to regard it, said Mr. Sumner, as a brilliant triumph of political skill, a thing to be proud of, and a decisive proof of the fitness of Senator Cameron for any office in the country.

A CURIOUS CHAPTER IN PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

It was to the effect that, when Cameron found his election to the Senate in grave doubt, he turned the day in his own favor by taking a pecuniary risk which eventually resulted in his making a considerable sum of money. According to Mr. Sumner's version of the affair, the person who gave the history of it in his presence, and who is certainly a prominent man in the financial circles of Philadelphia, stated that a leading member of the Legislature (I think he said a State Senator) offered to vote for Mr. Cameron, and to induce two or more of his friends to, do the same thing, if he could be relieved of some local indebtedness in the place where he resided and put in the way of a livelihood elsewhere—his constituents being so hostile to Mr. Cameron that it probably would not be agreeable for him to continue among them after Mr. Cameron's election through his help to the Senate. No bribe passed; but the local legislator was appointed to a remunerative position in the way of his calling (as a lawyer, I think) in one of the great Philadelphia corporations, and removed to that city, having previously paid off his local indebtedness with a loan from Mr. Cameron on the security of some stock which he happened to hold in a small way, at that time of no appreciable value.

The loan was never called for, but through some subsequent lehislation the small railway in question was brought into a more extensive railway system, and the collateral in Mr. Cameron's hands advanced to a value far exceeding the amount for which it had been ostensibly hypothecated. After listening to Mr. Sumner for a considerable time, I finally asked him why he did not go himself to Mr. Lincoln and depict the Senator from Pennsylvania in the dark colors in which he had represented him to us. He intimated that he had already done so; and after a little the conversation took a turn which confronted me with the painful conviction that all this indignation about Senator Cameron had its origin not so much in any real horror of the Pennsylvania element in politics as in the belief, which I hope is well founded, that the presence of Mr. Cameron and Mr. Seward in the Cabinet will confirm Mr. Lincoln in his disposition to pursue a conservative conciliatory policy which may bring the seceded States back into the Union, rather than a policy aimed at to complete separation of the slave-holding from the non-slaveholding region.

DOUGLAS' PART IN LINCOLN'S FIRST INAUGURATION.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1861.—I am sure we must attribute to the mischievous influence of the Blairs the deplorable display of perfectly unnecessary, and worse than unnecessary, military force which marred the inauguration to-day and jarred so scandalously upon the tone of the inaugural. Nothing could have been more ill-advised or more ostentatious than the way in which the troops were thrust everywhere upon the public attention, even to the roofs of the houses on Pennsylvania avenue, on which little squads of sharp-shooters were absurdly stationed. I never expected to experience such a sense of mortification and shame in my own country as I felt to-day in entering the Capitol through hedges of marines armed to the teeth. Fortunately all passed off well, but it is appalling to think of the mischief which might have been done by a single evil-disposed person to-day. A blank cartridge fired from a window on Pennsylvania avenue might have disconcerted all our hopes and thrown the whole country into inextricable confusion. It has been one of our disagreeable, clear, windy Washington spring days. The arrangements within the Capitol were awkward and very ill attended to. No one was at ease. Neither Mr. Buchanan nor Mr. Lincoln appeared to advantage. Poor Chief Justice Taney could hardly speak plainly in his uncontrollable agitation. I must, however, except Senator Douglas, whose conduct cannot be overpraised. I saw him for a moment in the morning, when he told me he meant to place himself as prominently forward in the ceremonies as he properly could, and to leave no doubt in any one's mind of his determination to stand by the new Administration in the performance of its first great duty to maintain the Union. I watched him carefully. He made his way not without difficulty—for there was literally no sort of order in the arrangements—to the front of the throng directly beside Mr. Lincoln when he prepared to read the address. A miserable little rickety table had been provided for the President, on which he could hardly find room for his hat, and Senator Douglas, reaching forward, took it with a smile and held it during the delivery of the address. It was a trifling act but a symbolic one, and not to be forgotten, and it attracted much attention all around me. Mr. Lincoln was pale and very nervous, and did not read his address very well, which is not much to be wondered at under all circumstances. His spectacles troubled him, his position was crowded and uncomfortable, and, in short, nothing had been done which ought to have been done to render the performance of this great duty either dignified in its effect, or, physically speaking, easy for the President. The great crowd in the grounds behaved very well, but manifested little or no enthusiasm, and at one point in the speech Mr. Lincoln was thrown completely off his balance for a moment by a crash not far in front of him among the people, followed by something which for an instant looked like a struggle. I was not undisturbed myself, nor were those who were immediately about me, but it appeared directly that nothing more serious had happened than the fall from a breaking bough of a spectator who had clambered up into one of the trees. Mr. Lincoln's agitation was remarked, and I have no doubt must have been caused by the impressions which the alarmists have been trying so sedulously to make on his mind, and which the exaggerated preparations of Gen. Scott to-day are but too likely to have deepened. The address has disappointed every one, I think. I listened attentively for the passages about which Mr. Douglas has spoken to me, and I observed that when he uttered what I supposed to be the language referred to by Mr. Douglas, Mr. Lincoln raised his voice and distinctly emphasized the declaration that he must take, hold, process and occupy the property and places belonging to the United States. This was unmistakable, and he paused for a moment after closing the sentence as if to allow it to be fully taken in and comprehended by his audience. Mr. Lincoln was visibly affected at the close of his speech and threw a tone of strange but genuine pathos into a quaint, queerly constructed but not unpoetical passage with which he concluded it, not calculated to reassure those who, like myself, rely more upon common sense and cool statesmanship than upon sentiment for the safe conduct of public affairs. Upon the public here generally the speech seems to have produced little effect, but the general impression evidently is that it prefigures a conciliatory and patient policy, and so far the day has been a gain to the country. I anticipate little from it at the far South, but much in the border States and especially in Virginia, which just now undoubtedly holds the key of the situation.

Curtis at Last Comes to the Scratch.

[George William Curtis in Harper's Weekly.]

There is but one way in which Republicans can vote so as to defeat the machine and at the same time to keep New York Republican. It is the only way in which the individual voter can ever affect party management, for when party managers discover that if they outrage the convictions of party followers those followers will not follow, the managers will take heed. To Republicans, therefore, who think of the party as Lord Chatham said of Parliament, that "it will reform itself within or be reformed with a vengeance from without," and who are resolved not to vote for Mr. Cornell because they regard his nomination as a blow at the best interests of the party, our advice is not to vote the Democratic ticket, but to make their votes count for Republican principles, and against Republican mismanagement, by scratching the ticket. Should the whole ticket be defeated, they would not be responsible for any results of Democratic success. If the whole ticket should be elected, they would have done what they believed to be best for the party and for the country, and they would have learned a courage which is the great need of our politics.

Russell Errett at the Second Table.

[Steubenville (Ohio) Herald.]

Colonel Russell Errett, member of Congress from Pittsburgh, is not the most strikingly handsome man in the world for the very reason that he is quite the reverse, but he is clear grit all the way through, and he stands head and shoulders above his fellows. So far so good, and when he came down to Steubenville a friend took him under his wing and they sailed over to a dining table and the friend introduced the Colonel to the lady in charge as follows:

"Mrs. ——, this is Colonel Russell Errett, member of Congress from Pittsburgh and an ex-colonel, and he wants his dinner."

"Am glad to see the gentleman," and then, taking a searching look at the brave Colonel in all his peculiarities, the lady said: "But you'll have to stand aside, I guess, and wait till your turn. This business of shoving all sorts of looking fellows on to us as members of Congress and colonels and generals is played entirely out."

Hoarded Gold.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

A week ago an old lady named Mrs Maslin Smith died in Lexington, Ky. She was quite wealthy, and left her property in devises to a few relations, who are themselves rich. Her executor, Mr. John B. Payne, with an assistant, has been rummaging through old trunks and boxes on which the dust of years has lain undisturbed. Ue to this time their search has been rewarded by the discovery of about $11,000 in coin, hidden in their ancient receptacles and probably forgotten by herself. The old lady was very close, and, although in the last six or eight years of her life she was bed-ridden, she still clung with her old tenacity to her ducats. To the old colored woman who waited upon her while she was in this helpless condition, she paid only six dollars a month, and forced her to board herself. The wealthy cripple did not leave the poor old servant a cent. To an old negro who has faithfully attended to her affairs for the last ten years she left $25. It is contemplated to take up a subscription among the beneficiaries of the will for the benefit of these faithful and ill-requited domestics.

Politicians Not the People for Grant.

[Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

The politicians who are engineering the campaign for General Grant cunningly assert that it is the people and not the politicians who demand that he shall accept a nomination for a third term. This will deceive nobody. While the people admire Grant as a General there never has been and never will be any popular enthusiasm over his career as President, for the simple reason that no one can remember an act of his, while serving the people in that capacity, which excites any great enthusiasm. The people are the real friends of Grant, and they would therefore prefer to think of him henceforth only as the successful captain. Another thing. The politicians and not the people make Presidential nominations, and the politicians are so rarely in accord with the people that if the latter really demand the nomination of Grant the prospect is extremely unfavorable for him.

As a Preventive

of the diseases which effect the teeth and mouth, nothing is surer and speedier in its effects than SOZODONT. Its benefits are realized at once. It is aromatic, expulsive of the cankerous affections and most delightful when used. It cleanses from the humors which derange the secretions, and whitens the teeth.

Years of use have established the tenacity of SPALDING'S GLUE. Its hold on the confidence of the public cannot be broken. STF

Coney Island Lights.

[N. Y. World.]

Coney Island revels in electric lights. The big pier has twenty-five of them. Each hotel has a number and the tall tower has a few. To the ocean traveler these present a brilliant sight at night. Yet there are many ocean travelers who never heard of electric lights and who are not accustomed to seeing these beacons in New York harbor. A ship sailing from Australia cast anchor for the night, her captain being so bewildered by what he thought were half a dozen light-houses gone crazy that he did not know where to go. A pilot boarded an Italian vessel one night and found the captain and crew on their knees praying in terror for protection from what they supposed to be demons dancing along the hitherto unfrequented shore. Coney Island should hide her light under a bushel.

Mourners Clad in White.

[Deposit (N. Y.) Courier.]

At a large public funeral of a prominent citizen of Delhi, a week ago last Sunday, the mourners were dressed in white, instead of the customary black. This was done in approval of the wishes of the deceased, who, while living, strongly opposed the inevitable heavy and expensive "mourning," and requested them to dress in simple white at his funeral, especially if they believed him to have entered a happier world.

Bogus Certificates.

It is no vile drugged stuff, pretending to be made of wonderful foreign roots, barks, &c., and puffed up by long bogus certificates of pretended miraculous cures, but a simple, pure, effective medicine, made of well known valuable remedies, that furnishes its own certificates by its cures. We refer to Hop Bitters, the purest and best medicines.—*Exchange.* See another column. 37

For a Fact.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Grant (from the forecastle of the Tokio)—I see the delegation from the Pennsylvania Legislature is not present. I will therefore come ashore.

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BRITAIN'S BELT.

Rowell Wins, Stopping at 530 Niles With Two Hours to Spare.

Intense Indignation of His Backers for a Greater Distance.

Merritt Second With 515 Miles; Hazael, 500; Weston Sixth, With 455 Miles, and Almost Universal Disgust.

THE OFFICIAL SCORE.

Rowell	530
Merritt	515
Hazael	500½
Hart	482½
Guyon	471
Weston	455
Ennis	450½
Krohne	450½
Taylor	250½

NEW YORK, September 27.—The great pedestrian contest ended this evening more tamely than had been expected, yet amid the greatest enthusiasm and good feeling. All day long great crowds gathered in the Garden, and bigger ones around the newspaper bulletins outside. Merritt had shown such excellent pluck, and was doing such good work, that the hope existed that he might overtake Rowell; but Rowell took good care that the Connecticut lad got no nearer than ten miles to him. Spurt as he might, Merritt could not cut down the lead.

Merritt's backer announced at one o'clock this morning that Merritt would not rest again, and he didn't. Rowell's friends said that Rowell would not quit the track until Merritt did, and so the two were in for a day of it. Well they worked, too. It was not child's play. Merritt was run down to a shadow of his former self. He walked wearily, it was plain to see, but with determination. Rowell's feet were bad, his legs were bad, and his arms and hands were swollen. He was in great physical pain. Hazael was badly banged up, too. For a few hours in the early part of the day he seemed to have a notion of trying to catch up with Merritt, and slipping in for second, but he gave it up, eventually, when he saw Merritt's score was ten or twelve miles ahead of him.

And so the day wore wearily away, the crowds increasing and the interest gathering. It was a question whether Krohne and Ennis would make the 450 miles necessary to win. There was lively racing between Hart, the colored boy, and Guyon, for fourth place. Hart got it after a time. Guyon was terribly used up. His feet were blistered, his eyes sunken, his cheeks hollow. The negro boy, Hart, was as fresh as a peach blossom, and went around the track like the drum major of a darkey regiment. At five o'clock Weston left the track. He had put his score up to 455 miles, and had the sixth place in the match. To the end he insisted that the smoking of tobacco alone prevented him from winning the match.

GREAT EXCITEMENT TOWARD THE CLOSE.

As evening came on the Garden became filled to the uttermost. There were ten thousand persons there. They yelled and shouted like demons, and gave the 141 policemen who had been brought in all they could do to keep them off the track. There were no special points of interest, but the excitement on general principles ran high, and every one was interested. Toward nine o'clock the Albion Society had a great floral tribute carried around the track. Rowell, Hazael and Merritt locked arms and followed it around the circle. Rowell carrying the American flag and Merritt the British colors. The spectators yelled. Then the trio walked off the track. The race was over for them.

There remained two who had not yet made their gate-money distance—Krohne and Ennis. The crowd cheered and encouraged them, and just before ten o'clock they made the distance. Hart and Guyon kept on walking, Hart fresh and in good spirits, and Guyon walking as though on needles. The thousands waited to see them and showered them with plaudits.

Krohne and Ennis stalked on until Ennis finished his 450th mile. Then Krohne was left alone, a few minutes he had accomplished his task and the great race was ended.

ROWELL THE VICTOR.

Rowell won the belt, but tarnished his honor. He retired from the track, according to the official score, at 8:25, with 530 miles to his credit. At noon the betting was even that he would make 531 miles, and odds were taken that he would roll up 535. Heavy investments were made, and those who bet their money and pinned their faith on his ability to accomplish these distances heartily cursed him. Even the men who had bet that he would make over 530 miles lost their money, for he took not a step beyond 530 miles. According to the official score he had two hours and thirty-five minutes at his disposal. At the rate at which he was going he could easily have made 540 miles, and with no extra effort saved the money that his friends and admirers had staked upon him.

Judge Nelson of Brooklyn, granted an attachment this afternoon against Weston's gate money, in a suit of David E. Sanders, Jr., of Salem, Mass., against the pedestrian. Relative to this action Mr. Hess said to-night that he knew nothing more of it than he had seen in the papers. He presumed Sanders was the same man who had been dogging Weston. The attachment would be of no service, as Weston was entered and backed for the match by Mrs. Weston. The articles of agreement were signed by her, and the gate money belonged to her.

THE RECEIPTS.

The total receipts of the walk were given by Mr. Kunz this evening, an hour after the building had been cleared, as approximating $73,923. He said that an accurate count would not be likely to change the total more than $50 either way. Of the total amount the lessees receive one-fourth or nearly $18,500, leaving a little over $55,000 for the walkers, and for some expenses incurred outside of the lessees' schedule of expenses, of which Mr. Hess' estimate of $5,440 is a liberal allowance for the purposes of a rough estimate. There would then remain $50,000 to be divided among the men who covered 450 miles. The agreement made provision for a division of proceeds under an arrangement that would make the winnings of the men nearly as follows:

Rowell	$25,000	Merritt	$9,500
Hazael	5,750	Hart	3,750
Guyon	2,750	Weston	1,750
Ennis	1,000	Krohne	500

A large crowd gathered at the Ashland House to witness the arrival of Rowell from Madison Square Garden at his headquarters. He arrived there in company with some gentlemen friends, and was at once escorted to the parlor of the late John Morrissey. He was most heartily greeted by a number of ladies and gentlemen. Rowell said he felt in good health, and to-morrow hoped to visit Central Park. He thought the struggle had been a hard one for most of the contestants. He denies that any attempt had been made to poison him, and wished this denial should go forth. Subsequently Rowell was serenaded, and in response made his appearance on the balcony. Lusty and hearty cheers were given him. Great crowds followed each of the pedestrians from the Garden and cheered them loudly.

Eph Holland, who was arrested for hurling a stone at Hazael was discharged by Justice Flammer, Frank Creamer, who it was said saw Holland throw the stone not appearing as a witness.

TWENTY-EIGHT MILLIONS.

Gone but Not Forgotten—The Perplexities of a Treasurer.

It is understood that at the next session of Congress Senator Davis of West Virginia, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, will introduce a bill cancelling the loan made by the United States to the several States in 1837, and which amounted to $28,101,644 91. Senator Davis is also Chairman of a committee making an investigation of the methods of keeping the accounts of the Treasury Department and the United States Treasurer, and is convinced, it is said, that the carrying of this amount on the books of the Treasury is a useless embarrassment to the accountants. The money was distributed out of the abundance of the Treasury in 1836 by order of Congress, and can only be called for by an act of Congress. Nearly one-half the money was loaned to Southern States, and, as it would be unjust to exact payment from the Northern States and not from the poorer Southern States, the possibility of ever collecting a cent of this large loan diminishes year by year. Besides, it would require the authority of Congress, and in the House the solid South would cast 106 votes against any bill demanding the repayment of $13,000,000 spent forty-two years ago.

The States benefited by this coin loan were the following:

Maine	$ 955,858 25
Vermont	669,086 79
New Hampshire	669,086 79
Massachusetts	1,338,173 58
Connecticut	754,670 60
Rhode Island	382,335 30
New York	4,014,520 71
Pennsylvania	2,867,514 78
New Jersey	734,670 60
Ohio	2,067,260 34
Indiana	869,254 44
Illinois	477,919 14
Michigan	288,751 49
Delaware	286,751 49
Maryland	955,858 25
Virginia	2,198,427 99
North Carolina	1,433,757 39
South Carolina	1,051,422 09
Georgia	1,051,422 09
Alabama	669,086 79
Louisiana	477,919 14
Mississippi	382,335 30
Tennessee	1,433,757 39
Kentucky	1,433,757 39
Missouri	382,335 30
Arkansas	286,751 49
Total	$28,101,644 91

SHERMAN'S REBEL ROOST.

Slippery John Giving Ex-Rebels Office to Get Southern Votes.

Some Specimens of the Way He is Running the Machine.

[Washington Special.]

The following letter was mailed to Secretary Sherman to-day. The "Literary Bureau" of the Treasury Department, of which Assistant Secretary Hawley, under Secretary Sherman's order, is the Chief, will not deem it of sufficient importance to make public, and hence would have suppressed it, if it had been possible:

"NORFOLK, VA., September 21, 1879.

"HON. JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of the Treasury—*Sir:* I served in the Union Army as a member of the Burgess (New York) Rifle Corps, and when mustered out went to Norfolk, Va., where I married and settled after the war. I was appointed Inspector of Customs and stationed at Old Point Comfort, where I served with satisfaction to the Government until your late ex-Rebel Collector of Customs wanted the place for his friend, and I was removed without cause, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of an ex-Rebel soldier, who had been under indictment for stealing a mule, and he (the ex-Rebel) is now in the place under you. I have brought these facts to the attention of your Department, and to you personally, in my repeated efforts to obtain employment to keep my wife and six little ones from want; and your office, instead of sympathizing with me, has hunted me out of places I have obtained in other Departments because I have presumed to complain. I write this to put on record the facts in my case as an evidence of your preference for Confederates over Union soldiers, and I hope that every Union soldier in the land may be made acquainted with the facts.

"THEO. S. NELLIGAR."

Here is a case to which special attention of the Treasury Literary Bureau is invited. In the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury Department is Major Griswold, who commanded a prison-pen at Salisbury, North Carolina. In the office of another bureau of the Treasury is N. A. Robbins. The latter was a Union soldier, and the vicissitudes of war threw him in the prison commanded by Griswold. On one occasion Robbins had been assured, while in Griswold's prison-pen, that he would be allowed to receive from his friends in the North any articles of clothing or food they might see fit to send him. Accordingly the scar-worn soldier, suffering from disease and ill-treatment, did write for nourishing food and clothing. He waited more than a reasonable time for the same to come, and, becoming anxious because of delay, went to Major Griswold and asked him when he thought the box he had sent for would arrive. The fact was it had arrived weeks previous; but Griswold took him by the ears and gave them a good pulling and said: "You —— Yankee! don't you know better than to ask for a box? Don't you know better than to expect anything here?" and, supplementing this abusive language with a kick, sent him to his quarters. Griswold now holds an $1,800 clerkship in Secretary Sherman's office, and Robbins has a salary of $1,400 a year. The worst feature of the case is the fact that Robbins is daily brought in contact with his old prison-pen commander, who is his superior officer now by Secretary Sherman's indulgence, as in the dark days he was his superior officer because he had him where he could abuse, pull his ears and kick him.

"Why, William!"

[Boston Herald, Washington Letter.]

Should Governor Sprague come to Washington he will, doubtless, stay at the hotels, as has been his practice heretofore, and he will hardly care to invade the precincts of "Edgewood." After all, it is only an accident that made the Canonchet affair the first public sensation in regard to Mrs. Sprague and her husband. Many moons ago it was that the intensely jealous husband is said to have secreted himself in the woods, on the road between Washington and Edgewood, awaiting the carriage which would bring along from the city his wife and her expected admirer. In due time the carriage rolled up to the point where the green-eyed husband lay concealed. With pistol in hand he rushed out, and commanded the driver to stop. Then he wrenched open the door, and beheld his wife sitting in peaceful loneliness! "Why, William, what is the matter? Are you crazy?" William was badly sold on that occasion.

Fern Gathering.

Fern gathering is rarely a dangerous pastime. In the frosty, autumn woods all the reptiles coil themselves away under stones or logs and do not leap out in the lively style of July. But as Miss Mary K. Bussing, the daughter of a wealthy Brooklyn gentleman, was searching for ferns at Englewood, N. J., the other day, a locomotive dashed through the copse in which she happened to be and the poor girl was instantly killed. She was crossing the track on the sides of which clustered fine growths of the beautiful plant, when, in her haste, her dress caught in the trestle-work. When picked up she held a bunch of the first autumn leaves of the season in her hand and her own blood doubly empurpled them.

A DISASTROUS FIRE.

A Large Portion of Deadwood in Ruins.

2,000 People Rendered Homeless and in a Destitute Condition.

Loss Over $1,500,000—Rebuilding to be Resumed at Once.

DEADWOOD, September 26.—A fire broke out in the Star Bakery on Sherman street this morning, and following that thoroughfare swept everything before it on Lee, Main, Gold, Wall, Patten and William streets and several residences on Centennial avenue. Fanned by a light breeze and nothing to contend with except a very inefficient fire department, everything was at the mercy of the flames. Less than half a score of pronounced fire proof warehouses withstood the severe test. The buildings being mostly of wood and poorly constructed they burned like so much chaff. The fire spread with such wonderful rapidity that any attempt at saving anything would be useless. All along its course terrific explosions of gunpowder, petroleum, liquor, &c., were of frequent occurrences. Buildings were blown into atoms. Hook and ladder apparatus and the hese carriage were the first things to burn, leaving but a few feet of worthless hose with which to battle against the devouring elements. The new water works were tried for the first time yesterday, and this morning were put to their full capacity with little success in subduing the flames on account of the scarcity of water. The hill sides were almost a solid sheet of flame, and the water from the boulder ditch could not be had, otherwise considerable property would probably have been saved, as the ditch ran almost directly over the worst spot.

The wildest excitement prevailed on account of the fearful force of the flames and the people thought of little besides saving their own lives, hundreds escaping with only their night clothes.

There are probably about two thousand people homeless and many destitute. About one hundred and twenty-five buildings, besides fifty or sixty dwelling houses, were destroyed, and while it is utterly impossible to get any definite idea regarding the loss, well posted business men place it at from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. The fire is still burning, but all its material is exhausted and there is no danger of its spreading unless the wind changes. The principal losers are: R. E. Lake, hardware, $100,000; insurance, $15,000. Miller & McPherson, groceries, $50,000, uninsured. M. J. Wertheemer & Co., dry goods, $40,000; insurance, $10,000. Frank Welsh, $35,000; no insurance. Graves & Curtis, furniture and chinaware, $26,000; uninsured. Wm. McHigh, liquors dealer, $2,300; uninsured.

Several firms, whose fire proofs were saved, have posted notices that they will open up for business on Saturday. Lumber is being hauled rapidly, and building will commence, as soon as the debris can be cleared away, in a far more substantial way than before. Most of the merchants who have lost their wooden stores will erect brick ones in their stead. Labor is in great demand, and everything presents a lively appearance.

A meeting was held by prominent citizens this afternoon, prompted by numerous thieving operations since the fire broke out, and the many cases of lot jumping. Hon. Judge Moody presided. It was decided to call upon General Sturgis, commanding at Fort Meade, for a company of troops to act as guards over the property of unfortunate sufferers by the fire, which request was promptly complied with, and a company of cavalry was at once sent here, together with ten wagons and two ambulances to transport destitute citizens to Fort Meade, where they will be furnished with camps and rations kindly offered by General Sturgis. All saloons are closed by order of the Sheriff and the city presents an unusually quiet appearance. A Citizens' Committee of Safety of seven was also appointed at today's meeting who will assist the Sheriff in preserving the peace. Evil doers caught will be speedily dealt with. A proposition to organize a vigilance committee a hundred strong was voted down emphatically.

The postoffice which was destroyed lost three thousand dollars in postage stamps and stamped envelopes, but no mail was destroyed and coaches are running regularly with daily mails. Numerous kind offers of assistance have been made by eastern merchants but will hardly be accepted, as merchants bear their losses with possible grace and are not inclined to place themselves under any obligations, at the same time appreciating willing offers made by all branches of trade. Surviving merchants have not taken advantage of the necessity of the hour by advancing prices of staple groceries, as was generally expected. Insurance companies who held a majority of risks in destroyed property were the Firemen's Fund of San Francisco St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company & London and Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company.

AKIN'S ART.

Capture of a Runaway Couple in a Columbus Hotel.

Caught by the Brother of the Girl He Seduced, and Menaced With Law and a Shot-Gun.

COLUMBUS, O., September 25.—Dr E. A. Akin, *alias* E. Asbury, was arrested in this city yesterday morning on a charge of adultery. He stopped at the Neil House Tuesday night, and was accompanied by a young lady about twenty years of age, a daughter of James E. Irwin of Circleville, who, he told the clerk, was his wife. The two occupied the same apartments.

Miss Irwin had been on an extended visit to New Era, near Portsmouth, and only returned to her home in Circleville a few days ago. It was there she formed the acquaintance of the author of her ruin. She became infatuated and so did he, and they agreed, from all appearances, to elope. Yesterday morning Miss Irwin told her folks that she was going to Columbus with a near neighbor of the family. After she had been absent for a short time the residence of the neighbor was visited, when it was discovered that no arrangements for visiting the city had been made. The family of the wayward daughter then examined her trunk, the letters in which developed the fact that she had been in correspondence with this alleged M. D.; and that arrangements had been made to come to this city and pass themselves off as man and wife.

A brother of Miss Irwin and another man drove to the city at an early hour this morning and began to search for the runaway couple, who were found in a hotel. Her brother stopped at the place, and from his remarks it was thought he would shoot the Doctor, but somehow matters did not "pan out" all right.

Mr. Irwin appeared before 'Squire Martin yesterday morning and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Akin, which was served by the constable. Akin was placed in the county jail later in the day, on an adjournment *nittimus*. This doctor is a very large and portly looking man with an immense beard. He wears good clothes, a ping hat, white vest and full dress black suit. He refused to talk until he could see his lawyer, but says he is not the author of the girl's ruin. It is supposed that he is a man of family and resides near Portsmouth. He was very particular to ask whether any names had been published or not, and seems to be troubled very much. It has been ascertained that Akin admitted that he was a married man and had seduced the lady in question. He was held in the sum of $500 to appear for trial next Saturday. He could not give bail, and was sent to jail. The arrest was made before daylight. Akin registered at the hotel as Dr. A. Ashbury and wife, St. Louis. The word wife was written in the curl of the letter *w* so as not to attract attention. His name has been spelled Eakins. Miss Irwin, from all reports, was a very respectable young lady. Her vocation was that of a music teacher, and she is the organist at the Presbyterian church in Circleville. She often came to this city. It was also learned that Akin treated the lady for a lame knee, while in Cincinnati, and there took advantage of his profession. Akin graduated in the Sterling Medical College, this city, in 1868, but he could not find a friend among all his acquaintances who would go on his bond.

He would not talk much after the arrest.

The young lady was taken home to-day by her brother, and is truly repentant over her misstep.

The affair created quite a sensation in the city to-day, as her brother was very much inclined to shoot Akin. In fact, it was only by force at one time that bloodshed was prevented.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

CIRCLEVILLE, O., September 25.—The arrival of the Columbus papers with accounts of the elopement of Miss Lizzie Irwin, an accomplished, popular and respectable young lady of this city, with a married physician from Philadelphia, created an immense sensation. The lady reached home this morning, and was overwhelmed to find what a *furore* she had created. Her story is as follows:

During a visit to her brother at West Union, Adams county, she was treated for a lameness, which has afflicted her for years, by Dr. Aken, who also made her an appliance for the limb, which did not fit. He notified her that he would be at the Neil House, Columbus, this week, and on Tuesday morning she went to the city, expecting to return in the evening. She missed the train, entering the depot as it pulled out, and returned to the hotel. Her mother had understood her to say that another lady was going to the city the same day, and went to see if she had returned. The lady had no intention of going to Columbus. It was of a contemplated trip to Cincinnati that the remark was made. Vaguely alarmed, the mother hurried home, to find on the daughter's desk, where she had tossed it down, the notice of the physician. She summoned her son, Mr. George Irwin, and filled him with her anxious suspicions, so that he set off in haste in a buggy, stopping for his brother-in-law, Mr. John Smith, in South Bloomfield, to take him along. The two men injudiciously rushed first to the station house and then to the hotels, finding the innocent cause of the trouble at the Neil. Their imprudent way of search and hasty conclusions were seized upon by reporters and worked up, to the great distress of a girl whose character has been irreproachable in our community.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

An Encouraging View of the Campaign from Washington.

[Washington Special.]

The reports from Ohio received by the Congressional Democratic Committee are of the most cheering character. They set forth that there is unity in the ranks, and that the leaders are conducting a brilliant and enthusiastic canvass. It is noticeable among Republicans, too, that there is now no exultant brag, and those who three weeks ago had Foster elected by all the way from forty to one hundred thousand majority are preparing to sing small, and have so reduced the estimate of Calico Charley's majority that the aggregate is now on Ewing's side. For some time the feeling did prevail here that there was a rupture between Ewing and Thurman's friends. It was created by the false statements which appeared in Republican newspapers. Subsequent information direct from headquarters, however, exploded this fallacy; and it is the awakening to the reality, that it was only a fallacy which has disconcerted the Republicans here, and given them a scare from which they fear their party cannot recover before the day of election.

Chairman Robinson and his committee henchmen undoubtedly talk big to the faithful as they drop into headquarters to get their tally. That the Chairman is terribly frightened, however, is developed by the fact that he has written to Secretary Sherman to come into Ohio at the very earliest moment he can, as the party needs his services, and especially so his treasures in raising money. The committee is reported to be dead broke, and must have more funds; and as Sherman is to be the beneficiary of all of these in the result if the Democrats lose the State, he must come to the front and dig for future moneyers. Sherman advised that the party is demoralized and on the run. He has replied that he will come as soon as the First National Bank of New York will settle with the Treasury and let him off. The committee should invite him to bring out for exhibition the scores of rebels, their cousins and their aunts, now in the Treasury Department, to fittingly exemplify the beauties of reconciliation between the sections which Foster brought about by trading away two States in 1876. Meanwhile, Blaine has been telegraphed to make haste and rally the disconcerted party. He really doesn't want to go, but Secretary Sherman holds him to his bargain, and has said in plain words: "If you want my support in your Presidential aspirations, the time has come for you to help me to the Ohio Senatorship."

TELEGRAPH AND MAIL.

Archbishop McKennan of Nova Scotia, died of paralysis at Antigonish, aged sixty-nine years.

The Supreme Court of Rhode Island has appointed Robert Thompson trustee of the property of Mrs. Sprague.

Clark Brown, for the murder of his father and sister at West Winchester, September 2d, has been sentenced to be hung on October 31st.

At Barrie, Chester Munro, for the murder of Thomas Cook, in the township of Mulmur last June, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 17th of October.

The Commissioners of New York and Canada have been in consultation at Niagara Falls for the purpose of devising some plan to prevent the destruction of natural scenery of the falls. The subject will be more fully discussed at a future meeting.

Marcus A. Whitely was hung at Pocahontas, Ark., on Friday last for the murder of Duke Sumner, in February, 1877. He confessed his crime and requested the ministers in attendance to write to his wife that "he was going home."

A freight train ran into a gravel train on the Philadelphia & Reading road, during a fog on Saturday, near Reading. Isaac Young, the conductor, and Alexander Young, a train hand, were killed, and David Dandhoser was seriously injured.

Perkins Bass, a prominent lawyer of Chicago, lately returned from Europe, reports having had a conversation in Strassburg with the late President of the defunct State Savings bank, D. D. Spencer, who was living there in poverty, and is anxious to return and vindicate himself, as he claims he can do.

A dispatch from Fredericksburg says a large boulder of white quartz from near the Wilderness has been placed to mark the spot where Stonewall Jackson received his death wound. A simple inscription will be put on the stone. Rev. B. F. Lacy of Missouri, Gen. Jackson's chaplain, originated the project.

NOT A SECRET SOCIETY.

Position of the Catholic Church Toward the Grand Army.

A Burial Question Decided—Views of Archbisop Wood.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27.—A question has been at issue the past month between the Grand Army of the Republic and Father Walsh, the Vicar General of the Archdiocese of this State, that has considerably agitated its members and the general public. On August 23, last, Michael Ward, a member of Schuyler Post, No. 51, died at St. Joseph's Hospital, professing belief in the Catholic faith. It was arranged by his late comrades to carry out the funeral services with due honors. They were preparing to march to the church when notice was received from the Vicar General, the Archbishop being out of the city, to the effect that they would not be permitted to enter the church or in any way take part in the funeral ceremonies. The leading members of the Grand Army of the Republic considered that a serious question had been raised, and thought the difficulty arose in consequence of an impression that the order was a secret one, and accordingly authorized John Taylor, Commander of Post No. 51, to draw up in writing a statement of the objects of the organization and present the same to the Archbishop upon his return home, and ask a decision upon the matter. It is claimed by the Grand Army of the Republic that their organization is not secret, and that there is no oath or obligation exacted from any soldier upon joining that would in any way interfere with his religious tenets or in any form disqualify him from performing his duty to any church. The secret of the Order only consists of a password, as was customary in the army, and only that portion of their business relating to charity and the like is kept secret.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S VIEWS.

Archbishop Wood returned from Manch Chunk on Wednesday last, and the instrument containing the above particulars was presented to him, but he has not yet replied to it. Yesterday he was waited upon by a correspondent in reference to the matter and was asked for his views in the premises.

"In the first place," said he, "the matter of secrecy does not enter into the question in relation to the funeral services. It matters not, whether an organization be open or secret, it cannot enter the church as an organization with its paraphernalia unless it be in some way religious in its contemplations. The Catholic church has certain prescribed forms to be observed in the burial of the dead, and we cannot permit of any other ceremonies from temporal organizations. The military may march from the church after the services to the place of burial, and even fire volleys of musketry over the grave, but further than that we cannot allow any observance."

In relation to the question of the secrecy of the organization he said: "The mere observance of secrecy in relation to the executive business of any order whose aims are purely honorable and lawful is not enough to denominate it a secret organization. Therefore, if the obligation demanded of a person becoming a member of the Grand Army of the Republic is specific, and for the simple purpose of concealing from the outside world private business, and is not a general sweeping oath covering all the purposes, acts and intentions of the organization, we do not consider it a secret society. All well regulated corporations and societies have their private business, and the fact that they maintain this privacy does not render them secret organizations. For instance, I was at one time an officer of a bank, and I took an oath or obligation not to reveal the secrets of that institution, that is—not to say or make known whether John Smith or Thomas Jones had dealings with the bank. Such obligations we of course do not consider injurious. If it is true then that the obligation of the Grand Army of the Republic is of this nature, I see no reason to prevent a Catholic from becoming a member."

It will be seen according to the explanation of the officers of the Grand army of the Republic as given above, that they do not come under the definition of a secret organization. The position of the Archbishop will be received with gratification by many Catholics who are members of the Order, as well as by thousands of Catholic Union soldiers who, it is stated, have been anxious to join their comrades, but have refrained from doing so on account of the uncertainty of the position of the Church in relation to the organization.

HOW THEY LOSE.

The Progress Backwards of the Republican Party.

[New York World.]

"So glad" our Republican friends are so glad of the progress their party is making in 1879. It had all along been our impression that the Republican party, a minority party in 1876, had been becoming more and more a minority party in 1879. So confident, however, are our Republican friends that we really must take down our trusty almanac and pencil and figure it out, lest haply we should all this time have been leaning on a broken reed. There have been elections this year in the following States: California, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Rhode Island.

Fortunately, too, four of these five States are Republican strongholds, two of the four being the headquarters of those eminent Republican party leaders, Messrs. Blaine and Zach Chandler. At the election for President in 1876 the following was the total vote, Republican vote and Republican percentage of the total vote in those States:

	Total vote.	*For Hayes.*	*Pr. Ct.*
California	155,777	79,269	50,89
Kentucky	259,698	97,156	37,42
Maine	116,786	66,300	56,77
Michigan	318,304	166,901	52,10
Rhode Island	26,627	15,787	59,29

In 1879 the following was the total vote of these States, according to the fullest returns we have, and the total Republican vote:

	Total vote.	*Rep. vote.*
California	136,615	58,818
Kentucky	226,635	81,882
Maine	136,542	67,970
Michigan	258,781	132,313
Rhode Island	15,645	9,718

We will next compare with the vote which the Republicans should have brought out if they had maintained their strength of 1876 that which they really cast, indicating the increase or decrease in 1879:

	Should have cast.	*Did cast.*	*In 1879.*
California	69,525	58,818	10,706 Dec.
Kentucky	84,807	81,882	2,925 Dec.
Maine	77,408	67,970	9,528 Dec.
Michigan	174,783	132,313	2,470 Dec.
Rhode Island	9,270	9,718	448 Inc.

In other words, in but one of the five States that have held elections this year has the Republican party held its own as compared with 1876; in two others where three years ago it possessed a majority it is now in a minority of the popular vote; in a fourth where it still preserves a majority that majority has been decreased, and in the fifth, where it was already in a hopeless minority, its minority is more hopeless than ever. Just as we thought!

Call Out the Troops.

[Bellefontaine Watchman.]

What difference is there, pray, between the ruffians who killed the Chisholms in Mississippi, and the ruffian who slew Trueman in Philadelphia? Call out the troops!

IF YOUR THROAT FEELS SORE OR UNCOMFORTABLE, use promptly Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. It will relieve the air-passages of all phlegm or mucous, allay inflammations and so give the affected parts a chance to heal. No safer remedy can be had for all Coughs and Colds, or any complaint of the Throat or Lungs, and a brief trial will prove its efficacy. se27:83WAW

PROPOSED GENERAL STRIKE.

Trades' Assemblies Preparing for Unfied Action.

CINCINNATI, September 27.—A private circular has been issued here by the Trades' Assembly, and sent to all the Assemblies in the United States and British North America, setting forth a project for a general strike of all the trades, the time to be determined by the Trades' Assemblies, and to take united action for the adoption and enforcement of the Eight Hour law, and abolition of the truck system and child labor. They also propose to organize a union of all the trades not now organized, and to appoint an Agitation Committee to carry out the purposes of the Assembly.

IT has been proven that the diseases of babyhood cannot attack the infant's system when Dr. Bull's Baby is used as directed. Price 25 cents.

FLESH EATEN OFF!

Messrs. Ralston & Son, of Indiana Station, report, for the benefit of those suffering with BOILS, PIMPLES, SCROFULA, SORE EYES, and all Blood diseases, that they can be cured by the use of Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher. A friend of ours was cured of Scrofula that had been coming on for five years. The flesh was EATEN OFF HER ARM, so that you could see the sinews working. The new flesh is now growing on rapidly. LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER is sold by all druggists. ap19:eowW

M'GUIRE'S TRUSS!

AND

TREATMENT.

A Genuine Unsolicited Endorsement.

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, Sept. 23, 1879.

MR. JNO. M'GUIRE, 33 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

DEAR SIR—For some ten years past I have been afflicted with a bad case of rupture, and have used a large number of trusses from the drug stores in my efforts to obtain relief, but secured none until I purchased one of yours, and now I am pleased to testify to their efficiency. I feel sure if I keep up your treatment I will be cured by it. I feel perfectly secure in all my movements. I make this statement that you may have something to show as a proof of their efficiency, and I shall be pleased to have you refer others to me that are afflicted with rupture in any form, and, if you should choose, I will act as local agent for you at this place. Please let me hear from you at your earliest opportunity.

Yours truly, C. A. CARPENTER.

au18:SuM&WU-AD-R

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

BAND INSTRUMENT CATALOGUE. Our new catalogue of Band Instruments, Music, Suits, Caps, Belts, Pouches, Pompons, Drum Majors' Staffs and Hats, Epaulets, Cap Lamps, Stands, and Outfits contains 85 pages of information for musicians. Mailed free. Address LYON & HEALY, 162 State St., Chicago, Ill.

se20:eow4tW

WANTED—THE HEIRS OF CAROLINE WEBER, nee SCHREINER, from Vienna, who was born in 1828, emigrated 1847, and married in Pittsburgh in 1849 or thereabouts. The papers in this case, which involves 7,500 Austrian guilders, have been referred to me.

MAX SCHAMBERG, Consul, &c.,
131 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-hand Boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches diameter, and from 10 to 28 feet, double flued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 18 Water street. R. MUNROE.

ap4:tfsW

MEDICAL.

R. R. R

Strong testimony from Honorable George Starr as to the power of Radway's Ready Relief in a case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

No. 3 VAN NESSE-PLACE, NEW YORK.

DR. RADWAY: With me, your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and, at times, in both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself), I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight, the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise. Yours truly,

GEORGE STARR.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
DIPHTHERIA,
INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT,
DIFFICULT BREATHING,

RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES BY

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine and kidneys; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn and pains of all kinds, chilblains and frostbites. Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

Price, 50 cents.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this advertisement need one suffer with pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is a Cure for Every Pain. It Was the First and is the Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pain, allays inflammation and cures congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application. In from one to twenty minutes, no matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cold, Chills, Ague Chills, Fever and Ague, Ch

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Penn. R. R.	43	43¼	1,028
Reading	19	19¼	5,655
P., T. & B.	7¼	7¾	3,408
Lehigh Valley	44¼	44¾	344
U. Co.'s N. J.	146½	147	....
Cent. Trans. Co.	45½	46	....
A. V. R. R., 7-30s	113	113½	....
P., C. & St. L. bonds	107	107½	....
Northern Pacific	23¼	23¾	1,000
Do preferred	49¾	50	614

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, October 1.—The money market this afternoon became quite stringent, and call loans were even dearer than yesterday. To first class borrowers with good collaterals money was plump 7 per cent., and to other borrowers with mixed collaterals rates were 7 per cent. and commissions of 1-32 to 1-16 per diem. In the last hour, however, the supply of loanable funds was sufficient to break down the rates for call loans to 5 per cent. per annum, which was the closing price. The relaxation had a favorable effect upon the stock market at close. Governments closed firm. In railroad bonds the feature again was the activity of Erie new second consols, which advanced to 80, while funded fives rose to 77¾. The largest advance was three per cent in Alton and Terre Haute income. A London cable to Kiernan says that the German buyers of Erie stock caused a rise to 25 per cent. after regular hours, and the stock market here left off much excited on Erie stocks and bonds. State securities dull. The stock market was strong in the early dealings, and prices advanced ¼@2¼ per cent., coal shares being the most prominent in the improvement. About midday speculation became weak, and there was a reaction of ¼@1¾ per cent., the latter in Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. During the afternoon a strong and buoyant tone prevailed, Erie and Pacific Mail being the features of the dealings, the former advancing 2¼ and the latter 1½ per cent. Erie rose under a heavy purchase and a renewal of the rumors about Vanderbilt having control, and Pacific Mail advanced because of reiterated statements regarding the prosperous future of the company. The general list closed firm at a recovery of 1@1 per cent. Alton and Terre Haute was quite active in late dealings, Common advancing from 12¼ to 15¼ and preferred from 25 to 28. The *Commercial* says: The riddle of Erie movement in Common stock remains unsolved. We adhere to the theory that Vanderbilt is at the bottom of it. It may be that the Dillon-Gould party are in competition for the control in November. Admit this to be so, the list speculation outside of the public can go into is on the new second mortgage. They are sound and safe beyond reasonable cavil. Let who may succeed in controlling the road, these bonds are all cheap under ninety per cent. The Northwestern shares were strong and higher on a continued increase in the earnings.

Transactions aggregated 333,000 shares, of which 92,000 were Erie, 11,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Wabash, 28,000 Northwestern, 27,000 St. Paul, 32,000 Lackawanna, 25,000 New Jersey Central, 5,000 Delaware & Hudson, 4,000 Morris & Essex, 6,500 Michigan Central, 4,000 Union Pacific, 2,000 C. C. & I. C., 2,000 Hannibal & St. Joseph, 5,000 Ohios, 9,000 Western Union, 16,000 Pacific Mail, 3,000 Kansas City & Northern, 32,000 Kansas & Texas 3,000 Northern Pacific, 3,000 Louisville & Nashville, 2,400 Nashville, Chattnooga & St. Louis, 8,000 Alton & Terre Haute, 2,000 St. Louis & San Francisco and 1,100 C., C. C. & I.

Close—Money stringent at 7 1-16@7 1-32 per cent., closing at 5 per cent. Prime mercantils paper 5@6 per cent. Sterling Exchange weak at 481¾. Sight Exchange 483½.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup., '81	104¾
New 5s	102¾
New 4½s	105¼
*New 4 per cts	101½
Currency	121

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old	31	Virginia new	28½
Tennessee new	26½	Virginia old	28½
Missouri 6s	106		

STOCKS.

Northern Pac.	23	St. Paul	69¾
Do pref.	50	Do. pref.	97¾
W. U. Tel.	93¾	Wabash	43¾
Quicksilver	14¾	Ft. Wayne	111¾
Do pref.	50¼	Terra Haute	15¾
Pacific Mail	30½	Do. pref.	28
Mariposa	3¼	C. & A.	96
Do pref.	3¾	Do. pref.	108
Adams Ex.	102¼	O. & M.	19¼
Fargo Ex.	99½	Del. & Lac.	68¾
American Ex.	50¾	A. & P. Tel.	35
U. S. Express	45¾	B. & Q.	114
N. Y. Central	119½	H. & St. Joe.	24¼
Erie	34¾	Do. pref.	53¼
Do pref.	59¼	Canada So'th'n	69¾
Harlem	136	L. & N.	62¾
Mich. Cent.	89⅝	Kansas Pacific	70
Panama	165	Kan. & Tex.	21
Union Pacific	85¼	St. L. & San. F	19
Lake Shore	94⅝	Do. pref.	21¼
Illinois Cent.	91¾	Do pref. 1st	46
C. & P.	103¾	St. L. K. C. & N.	24¾
N. W. C.	84¾	Do. pref.	60¼
Do. pref.	100¾	Cent. Pac.	110¾
C. C. C. & I.	58¾	Union	110
N. J. Central	60¾	*Land Grant	111¾
*Rock Island	136⅜	Sinking Fund	112¼

*ex-div.

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 1.

Alpha	16	Mexican	33¼
Alta	5¼	Northern Belle	3¾
Belcher	3½	Ophir	37¾
Best Belcher	17¾	Overman	9⅝
Bullion	7¾	Raym'd & Ely	1¼
California	5¼	Savage	12¼
Chollar	6¾	Sierra Nevada	47
Cons. Virginia	5¼	Union Cons.	64¼
Crown Point	4	Yellow Jacket	15½
Eureka Cons.	24¼	Bodie	13¼
Exchequer	5¼	Chollar Potasi	5½
Gould & Curry	10⅝	Imperial	1¼
Grand Prize	2	Martin White	—
Hale & Norc's	12¼	Mono	6
Julia Cons.	4	Independence	13¼
Justice	3¼	Cons. Pacific	7¾
Mammoth	6½		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON—OCTOBER 1. — 5 P. M.—Consols, 97 15-16; do account, ... Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 95; Pennsylvania Central, 44¼; Reading, 20¼; Erie, 33¾; preferred, 58½; 2d consols, 81¼ new 5s, 106½; 4½s, 109; 4s, 105.

Fine American Tallow, 37s@37s 6d.

Refined petroleum, 7¼s.

Turpentine, 23s 6s.

PARIS—OCTOBER 1.— Rentes, 83f 85c.

ANTWERP—OCTOBER 1.—Refined petroleum, 19¼f.

LIVERPOOL—OCTOBER 1.—Cotton irregular at 6⅝@6 13-16d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 6,500 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet but steady except corn, which is dull.

Pork, 48s.

American lard, 34s.

Fine American cheese, 48s.

Bacon—long clear, 31s; short clear, 32s.

The British Grain Trade.

LONDON, September 30.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "The condition of new grain has not improved to any appreciable extent. Threshing has made but little progress, as most of the grain already secured is in an unfit state, and some weeks must elapse before offerings of new wheat will show any material increase. It is pretty generally admitted that the wheat crop of the present year will be about thirty per cent. below the average. Home requirements between now and the next harvest may be expected to absorb sixteen or seventeen million quarters of foreign produce. Neither mangles nor swedes can be average crops, and the turnip crop generally presents a wretched appearance. Potatoes in many localities are not worth the expense of lifting. The oat fields in Scotland are still green, and night frosts have prevented barley from filling out, while cool day weather is urgently needed to check the spread of the potato disease. From the south of Ireland rather favorable reports have been received as to the oat crop, which appears to have suffered less than any other cereal, both in the United Kingdom and on the Continent. Supplies of home grown wheat at country markets have again been exceedingly light, last week's deliveries at one hundred and fifty principal towns showing a decrease of 47,000 quarters as compared with the corresponding week last year. The average price was four pence a quarter less than the preceding week, which is of much significance as regards the defective quality of the offerings when a strong upward turn in prices is taken into consideration. The samples shown at Mark Lane were likewise few and inferior, but with reserves of last year's crop at the lowest ebb. Sales have been made readily at an advance of two shillings a quarter on the week, white wheat realizing from fifty to fifty-two shillings, and red from forty-five to forty-nine per quarter. The imports of foreign wheat into London have been very moderate, last Friday's returns showing only 36,720 quarters, and the week's trade has been marked by a degree of animation and even excitement which was not altogether expected. The most sanguine operator could scarcely have foreseen the extent and suddenness of the upward movement. The improvement has been a daily one, on some days indeed even to an extent which has allowed the same parcel of wheat to change hands twice at a respectable profit in each case. Such activity has not been seen at Mark Lane since the spring of 1877. All descriptions of foreign wheat improved fully 2s. per quarter, making the total advance about seven shillings from the recent lowest point. The cause of the rise has been present for some weeks past but the effect has been delayed until recently as millers held back as long as there was any possibility of the home crop turning out more favorably than had been predicted. Such a possibility no longer exists and the fact suddenly forced itself upon the minds of buyers with the result recorded as above. The amount of business done in wheat and maize in all positions has been exceptionally heavy and the slight reaction which took place during the middle of the week has been more than recovered. Nearly all descriptions of cereal produce shared in the upward movement; maize to the extent of 4s per quarter, barley and oats 6d, and beans and peas 1s. During the early part of the week trade for wheat off coast ruled very strong and the advance was considerable. On Thursday a reaction ensued which was brief, as trade specility resumed and it closed firm at the end of the week at the highest point yet touched, say from 2s to 3s per quarter advance on the week. Maize participated in the improvement, prices rising 6d per quarter. There has been a very large business done in forward wheat, principally California and red winter American, for both of which qualities indicate an advance of fully 3s per quarter. Maize and barley were also in good request at 6d advance. Sales of English wheat last week, 14,186 quarters at 46s 5d, against 70,791 at 41s 5d same time last year. Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending September 20, 1,692,731 cwts wheat, 208,712 cwts flour."

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
WEDNESDAY, October 1, 1879. }

This was another day of considerable activity among produce and commission merchants, and the sales in leading articles were very large. Some Liberty street houses had their hands full, and could scarcely keep up with the pressing orders. The large number of excursionists to-day from the surrounding country to attend our exhibition had something to do with the activity, as many country dealers took this occasion to replenish their stocks.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and as prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Butter was somewhat weaker to-day, owing to heavy receipts, and we reduce our quotations slightly. Eggs also ruled a little lower, as did chestnuts. These are all the changes that occurred. Choice apples continue firm and scarce. The cheese market is very active. Fruits and vegetables are in fair demand. Potatoes quiet at unchanged figures.

APPLES—Choice, $1 00@1 50 ₱ bbl; medium, 75@90c; extra eating, $1 75@2 90.

APPLE BUTTER—₱ gal 35@45c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 45@1 50; medium, $1 35@1 40; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER—Choice, 13@15c; prime, 11@12c; medium, 6@8c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 10@12c, according to quality; prime Ohio factory, 11¼@12, jobbing; 11c, wholesale; New York Goshen, 12c, jobbing; 11¾c, wholesale; limburger, 11c; Young Americas, 14c.

COUNTRY LARD—₱ lb, 6@7c.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches (halves), 5@6c; prime peeled do, 10@12c; sliced apples, 8@10c; new quarters, 4@5c; raspberries, 23@25c; blackberries, 7@8c; evaporated dried peaches, 12@15c; pitted cherries, 17@18c.

EGGS—Strictly choice in barrels, 15@16c; in cases, 15@16c.

FRUITS—Peaches, $2 00@2 50 ₱ box; Delaware peaches, 75c@$1 25 ₱ basket; California pears, $4 00 ₱ box; domestic do., $1 00@1 50 ₱ bushel; grapes, 2@4c ₱ lb.

HONEY—California, 15@17c; new domestic, 12@14c; strained, 8@10c; New York State, in cases, 14@15c.

NUTS—Chestnuts, $3 00@3 25 per bushel; shellbarks, $1 00@1 75; walnuts, 50@60c.

POTATOES—Choice Early Rose and Peerless, 45@50c in bulk on track; Baltimore sweets, $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl.; Jersey sweets, $2 50@2 75.

POULTRY — Live chickens, 35@45c; spring chickens, 25@35c.

SEEDS—Clover from store, $4 75@5 00; timothy, $2 20@2 30 for Western.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, $1 00@1 25 ₱ bbl; onions, $2 50 ₱ bbl.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Wheat fluctuated somewhat to-day, and it is difficult to give reliable figures. Some sales were effected above our quotations, but others below. Some prelict present prices will be maintained, while others, judging from the easier tone of the market to-day, believe prices will soon drop. Corn and oats were active and firm. Flour was quite firm at our quotations with a good business doing. Hay strong at our figures.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Prime red, $1 12@1 14; medium, $1 05@1 09; white and amber, $1 10@1 12.

Corn—Prime yellow ear, 48@50c; mixed, 46@47c; prime yellow shelled, 47@49c; mixed, 46@48c.

Oats—White, 32@33c; mixed, 29@30c.

Barley—Northwestern spring, 85@90c; medium, 70@75.

Rye—Western, 70@71c ₱ bush.; Pennsylvania and Ohio, 72@75.

Malt—70c@$1 10, according to quality.

FLOUR—Jobbing quotations are as follows: Wisconsin, $5 75@6 00; Minnesota extras, $6 00@6 25; choice amber wheat, $6 25@6 50; prime red winter do, $6 00@6 25; medium do, $5 75@6 00; fancy St. Louis, $7 00@8 00; fancy patents, $8 00@8 50; rye, $3 75@4 00.

CORNMEAL—$48c ₱ bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 50@5 00 ₱ barrel; $2 50@2 75 ₱ keg.

HAY—From country wagon, $15 00@16 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy, baled, $15 00@15 50; upland prairie, $13 00@15 50.

MILL FEED—Bran, ₱ ton, $11 50@12 00; white middlings, $19 00@20 00; coarse do $14 00@15 00; shopped feed, $19 00@20 00; cornmeal, ₱ ton, $20 00@21 00; seconds, $12 00@14 00.

Groceries and Provisions.

We make a few changes to-day in the grocery market. Coffees are strong with indications of higher prices. Sugars are not so firm, and some dealers say they believe the highest point has been reached, and we may look for a further decline. Provisions firm and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Following are the latest figures:

Green Coffee—Fancy Rio, 18½c; choice Rio, 17½c; prime Rio, 16½c; good Rio, 13½c; ordinary Rio, 12c; Java, 25@26c.

Roasted Coffee—Rio, in papers, 16@19½c; Rio, in bulk, 13½@19½c; Java, in papers, 29½@30½c; Java, in bulk, 28@30c.

Sugars—Standard A, 9¼c; off A, 8¾c; extra C yellows, 7½@8¼c; molasses yellow, 6¾@7¼c; cut loaf, 9¾c; crushed, 9¼c; powdered, 9¼c; granulated, 9¼c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 45c; prime maple, flavored, 42c; choice sugar syrup, 38c; prime sugar syrup, 36c; good sugar syrup, 32c; good molasses syrup, 28c; black molasses, 24c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice, 42c; strictly prime, 40c; good, 35c.

Teas—Young Hyson 25c@$1 00; Gunpowder, 35c@$1 00; Imperial, 35@80c; Japan, 25@75c; Oolong, 28@80c; Souchong, 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves, 47c; allspice, 18c; cassia, 25@28c; nutmegs, 95c@$1 00; pepper, 14@14½c.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 7½c; good do, 7c; Rangoon, 6¾@7c.

Soda—Bicarb, in kegs, 3¼@3½c; do, assorted papers, 5½c; do, assorted ¼ papers, 6c; sol soda, in kegs, 2c.

Starch—Gloss, 5½@7¾c; corn starch, 6@8½c; pearl 2¾c.

Candles—Star, full weight, 11½c; stearine, 9c; mould, 9c.

Prunes—Turkey, 8c; French, 8¼@12c as to size.

PROVISIONS—Canvassed—Extra s. c. hams, 18 lbs and over, 9c; do, 14 to 18 lbs, 9½c; do, 14 lbs and under, 10c; extra s. c. shoulders, 6c; breakfast bacon, extra s. c., 8c; dried beef, extra s. c. in sets, 11c; do knuckles and rounds, 13c; do all flats, 10c. Plain—beef tongues, $6; bacon shoulders, 4¾c; do short rib sides, 7c; do clear sides, 7¼c; mess pork ₱ bbl, $11 00; do short cut family, 40 to 45 pieces in barrels, $11 00; lard, refined for summer use in tierces, 7½c; do in half bbls, 7¾c; do in buckets, 8¼c; do in 3 lb pails, 60 lbs in case, 9¼c; do in 5 lb pails, 8¾c; do in 6 and 10 lb pails, 8¾c.

Miscellaneous.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans, ₱ doz, 85c@$1 40; raspberries, do, $1 45; strawberries, do, $1 80; gooseberries, do, $1 20; pineapples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, $1 35; peaches, 3 lb cans, ₱ doz, $1 75@1 85; tomatoes, do, $1 10; corn, do, $1 00@1 37.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ₱ lb, 50@55c, mixed, 25@40c.

FISH—Extra mess mackeral, ₱ barrel, $28 00; No. 1 shore mackeral, $12 00; No. 1 bay mackeral, $12 00; No. 2 medium mackeral, $7 00; No. 3 large mackeral, $7 75; No. 3 medium mackeral, $5 50; No. 3 small mackeral, $4 50; split Labrador herring $7 00; split shore do., $6 00; round shore do; $5 50; white fish, half barrel, $4 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $4 00; lake herring $2 25; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do, $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do do, $4 00; boneless codfish, $4 25; boneless hake, $4 00; halibut (smoked) ₱ lb, 11c; No. 1 herring, ₱ box, 28c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked blueter herring, $1 00.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 60; London layers, $2 00; Muscatels, $1 75; mat raisins, $3 40 ₱ mat; Valentia raisins, 7½@7¾c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 9½@9¾c; Dates, 7½c ₱ lb; Currants, 5½c; Citron, 18c; Prunes, 8c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do shelled, 45c; do Sicily, 40c; do Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@15c. Sicily filberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts, 11c. Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 8c. Oranges, ₱ case, $8 50@9 00. Oranges, ₱ box, $7 00. Lemons—Repacked, $5 50. Cocoanuts, $3 50@4 00 ₱ 100.

TALLOW—City, 6¼c; country, 5½c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@15c, as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Standard brands, bright, 48@52c; do mahogany, 45@50c; do dark, 36@48c; Louisville mahogany, 48@50c; Richmond brands, 40@45c; bright cavendish, 50@52c; bright twist, 52@56c; natural leaf, 48@58c; fine cut, 34@40c; cut and dry, 24@32c; granulated smoking, 38@48c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH OIL EXCHANGE, October 1.

The oil market to-day was somewhat quieter than yesterday. The fluctuations were also less widely scattered and not as numerous, although after the close of delivery hours it took quite an active spurt. It opened at 81¼c, advanced to 81⅝c, declined to 80c, advanced to 80⅝c, declined to 80c, advanced to 82½ for old, weakened again, and closed with sales of old oil at 81¼c.

Sales and resales, 32,000 barrels; shipments, 37,892 barrels; chartiers, 22,700 barrels.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 7¼c; Pittsburgh, 6¾c; New York, 7¼c.

OIL BARRELS.

City make, $1 10@1 12; country make, $1 05@1 06.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK — OCTOBER 1.—Cotton steady at 10⅜@10½c; futures strong. Flour —old Minnesota held firmly; other grades quiet; receipts, 19,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4 85@5 35; common to good $5 10@5 30; good to choice $5 35@6 75; white wheat extra $5 10@5 50; extra Ohio $6 25@6 50; St. Louis $5 00@6 75; Minnesota patent process $6 25@8 00. Wheat stronger; receipts, 326,000 bushels; ungraded spring $1 12@1 20; No. 3 spring $1 16½@1 18; No. 2, $1 22; mixed winter $1 24@1 27; ungraded amber $1 22@1 28; No. 1 amber $1 28@1 28½; No. 2 $1 27@1 28; ungraded white $1 27@1 28; No. 2 $1 25@1 26½; No. 1 do sales of 44,000 bushels at $1 27¾@1 29; No. 2 red October, 144,000 bushels at $1 27¾@1 28¼; November, 232,000 bushels at $1 29@1 29½; December, 8,000 bushels at $1 30½. Rye firmer; No. 2 western 77c. Barley more active; Canada $1 00. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn stronger; receipts, 188,000 bushels; ungraded 52@53c; No. 2, 52c in store; 52@52½c afloat; No. 2 white 59c; No. 2 October 52¾c bid, 52¾c asked; November 53¼c bid, 53¾c asked; Oats quiet; receipts, 62,000 bushels; western mixed 35@37c; white western 35¼@40c. Hay firm but unchanged. Hops steady and unchanged. Coffee quiet and firm; Rio, cargoes, 12½@16½c; job lots 12½@18c. Sugar firmer; fair to good refining, 6¾@7 1-16c. Molasses quiet and firm. Rice active but not quotably higher. Petroleum quiet and firm; United 80c; crude 5¾@6¾c; refined 7¼c. Tallow firm at 6c. Rosin firmer at $1 25@1 30. Turpentine quiet but firm at 30½@31c. Eggs dull and lower; western 17½@19c. Pork dull and lower; mess $9 50. Beef quiet and steady. Cutmeats steady; long clear $6 00; short clear $6 25. Lard steady; prime steam $6 50@6 60. Butter quiet and steady; western 9@28c. Cheese unsettled; western 7½@11c. Whisky—western $1 10.

Leather quiet but firm; Hemlock sole 20½@25c.

Wool—Domestic fleece 33@43c; pulled, 22@44c; unwashed, 15@25c; Texas 12@30c.

Metals—Manufactured copper—Demand fair and market firm; Ingot lake $18 75@19 00. Pig Iron in good demand; Scotch $28 00@29 00; American, $27 50; Russia sheeting, $13 00. Nails—Cut, $3 25; clinch, $4 75@5 25.

CHICAGO—OCTOBER 1.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat active, firm and higher, No. 1 Chicago spring $1 10; No. 2 do, $1 04¾@1 04⅝ cash; $1 06⅞@1 07 November; $1 04¾ for the year; $1 08¾ December; No. 3 do, 98¼c; rejected 78¾c. Corn in good demand and prices a shade higher; 36⅞c cash and November; 34¾c for the year; 37¼c May; rejected 35¾c. Oats in good demand and tending upward; 26¼@26⅝c cash; 27¼c November; 31½c May; rejected 24c. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley firmer at 73½c. Flaxseed—Pure $1 21@1 22. Pork dull and prices a shade lower; $9 75 cash; $8 40 November; $8 10 the year; $8 75 January. Lard unsettled, lower and irregular; $6 25 cash; $5 60@5 67½ November; $5 55 the year; $5 67½@5 70 January. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 08. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 6½c. Receipts—Flour, 15,000 barrels; wheat, 501,000 bushels; corn, 353,000 bushels; oats, 74,000 bushels; rye, 18,000 bushels; barley, 75,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 95,000 barrels; wheat, 70,000 bushels; corn, 227,000 bushels; oats, 41,000 bushels; rye, 6,000 bushels; barley, 35,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat fairly active and a shade higher; $1 05½ bid October; $1 07¼@1 07¾ November. Corn stronger; 36¾@36⅞c October and November. Oats firm and unchanged. Pork strong; $9 80 bid October; $8 40 bid November. Lard firmer but not quotably higher.

PHILADELPHIA — OCTOBER 1. — Flour extremely quiet and holders firm; Minnesota extra family, medium, $5 75; good, $6 00; choice $6 25; Ohio family, good, $6 25; St. Louis do., choice, $6 75; Minnesota patent process $7 25@7 75. Rye flour firm at $4 25. Wheat firmer; No. 1 western red, on track, $1 28; No. 2 red do, $1 26; rejected $1 15@1 20. Corn—Shippers are holding off; Western high and low mixed, on track, 59@60c; yellow 60c. Oats in good demand; western mixed 34c; white 35@36c. Provisions in good demand. Beef, mess, $12 50. Smoked hams, 9@10c; pickled, 7½@8¼c. Lard—Western $6 37½@6 50. Butter easier; creamery extra 25@27c; New York and Bradford county, Pa., extra 20@22c; Western Reserve extra 18@20c. Eggs quiet; western 19@20c. Cheese quiet; creamery 11c; good 10@10¾c. Petroleum firm, refined 7¾c. Whisky firm; western, $1 10. Receipts—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat, 37,000 bushels; corn, 16,000 bushels; oats, 7,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 121,000 bushels.

TOLEDO—OCTOBER 1.—Wheat steady; No. 3 white Wabash $1 13; No. 1 white Michigan $1 13¾ asked, $1 13 bid; amber Michigan cash and October $1 13¾; No. 2 amber $1 11¾; No. 2 red Wabash cash and October $1 13¾c; No. 3 do $1 08. No. 2 Dayton and Michigan red $1 13¾; No. 3 do $1 10½; western amber $1 13¾; No. 2 amber Illinois $1 14¾. Corn dull and lower; high mixed cash 42c; No. 2 cash 40½c asked; October 40¾c asked; No. 2 white cash 47c. Oats steady; No. 2 cash and October 28¼c. Cloverseed—prime $4 40. Close—Wheat steady; No. 2 red November $1 15¾; amber Michigan October $1 13¾; No. 1 white Michigan October $1 13¾; No. 2 red Wabash mixed $1 11¾; No. 3 white Wabash $1 12¾; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan red $1 13¾. Corn steady; No. 2 41c cash; 40¾c October; 40¾c November. Oats inactive. Receipts—Wheat, 122,000 bushels; corn, 40,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 174,000 bushels; corn, none.

CINCINNATI—OCTOBER 1.—Cotton inactive and lower at 10c. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat easier but not quotably lower; $1 07@1 11; receipts, 35,000 bushels; shipments, 31,000 bushels. Corn firm at 41@41½c. Oats easier but not quotably lower at 29@32c. Rye quiet at 58@59c. Barley—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2 fall 92½@95c. Pork—Demand fair and market firm at $9 37½@9 50. Lard strong; current make $6 05@6 10. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged. Bacon in good demand at full prices, $4 00, $4 12½, $6 12½, 6 65@6 70. Whisky easier at 81 06. Butter easier; fancy creamery, 27c; choice dairy 17@20c; prime Western Reserve, 15@17c; prime Central Ohio, 12@14c. Linseed oil steady at 62c.

MILWAUKEE — OCTOBER 1.—Flour steady and in fair demand. Wheat opened firm, advanced ½c, and closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 07⅞; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 06½; No. 2 Milwaukee hard $1 05½; regular $1 05½; October $1 05¼. November $1 07½; December $1 09⅛; No. 3, 98¼c; No. 4, 91½c; rejected 86c. Corn firmer and quiet; No. 2, 36½c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2, 26¾c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 59½c. Barley higher; No. 2 spring 65@66c. Provisions quiet and easier. Mess pork quiet at $9 75 cash. Lard — Prime steam $6 20. Freights — Wheat to Buffalo, 7c. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 barrels; wheat, 96,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,500 barrels; wheat, 70,000 bushels.

BOSTON — OCTOBER 1.—Flour firm; superfine western $4 25@4 50; common to extra $4 75@5 25; Wisconsin extra $4 75@5 50; Minnesota do $5 50@6 50; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, $5 75@6 25; Illinois and Indiana $6 00@6 75; St. Louis $6 25@7 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process, spring wheats, $6 75@8 50; winter wheats $6 50@7 25. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 56@57c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 1 and extra white 40@44c; No. 2 white 38@38½c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed 35½@36½c. Rye nominally unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 barrels; corn, 15,000 bushels; wheat, 35,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 300 barrels.

LOUISVILLE — OCTOBER 1.—Cotton 9¾c. Flour firmer; extra $3 25@3 50; family $4 00@4 25. A. No. 1 $4 75@5 00; fancy $5 25@5 75. Wheat firm; red and amber $1 07. Corn quiet; white 46c; mixed 38c. Oats firmer; white 30c; mixed 28c. Hay steady at $15 00@15 50. Pork steady at 89 50. Lard steady; choice leaf tierce $5 50. Bulkmeats easier at $5 50, $5 95@6 20. Bacon easier at $4 12½, $6 30@6 55. Sugar cured hams 9@10½c. Whisky easier at $1 06.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 1.—Cotton goods market continues quiet, and prints dull in first hands. Dress goods active and ginghams in steady request. Agents are receiving fair orders for light weight woolens from clothing trade. Flannels in good demand and closely sold up. Blankets doing well. Foreign goods in irregular demand. Black and colored cashmeres in good request and firm here and abroad.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, }
WEDNESDAY, October 1. }

There has been a noticeable improvement of business in the live stock trade during the past week, but prices obtained, with few exceptions, have not been of that nature to warrant the wild assertion that a "boom" had taken place in the trade, as was declared by one of the city journals during the week. Dealers are hopeful that an improvement in the general trade will be more manifest as the weather grows cooler, and rely for this result principally on the fact that all other branches of trade have taken an upward tendency. The market to-day was considered a good one, and sales were generally made very rapidly at the figures noted below. The arrivals of cattle, sheep and hogs during the past week have been liberal, and the attendance of buyers fair.

Messrs. S. W. Dock & Co., one among the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnish THE POST the following report of the market and the prices prevailing to-day:

CATTLE.

The supply has been liberal again this week and the attendance of buyers only fair. The market has ruled dull at a decline of from 15@20c on all grades. Good feeders are in demand at last week's full prices. Advices from the East are very unfavorable, but the outlook for good cattle is somewhat better. We quote:

Prime, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	$4 75@5 00
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	4 00@4 25
Fair, 900 to 1,100 lbs	3 00@3 75
Stockers, as to quality	2 50@3 50
Feeders	3 75@4 00
Bulls, cows and stags	2 00@2 75

HOGS.

Arrivals have been fair and market ruled firm, with an active demand for all grades at about last week's prices. We quote:

Philadelphia	$4 00@4 10
Good Yorkers	3 85@3 95
Grassers and common Yorkers	3 60@3 75
Roughs	2 00@3 25

SHEEP.

Supply on Monday was light, but the run was heavy on Tuesday and prices 10@20c lower. To-day the market is not good, with 12 cars unsold. We quote:

Extra, 110 to 120 lbs, wethers	$4 10@4 30
Good, 95 to 100 lbs	3 65@3 90
Fair, 80 to 90 lbs	3 00@3 50
Common, 65 to 70 lbs	2 00@2 50
Lambs	3 50@4 25

Union Live Stock Yards, Allegheny

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
MONDAY, September 29, 1879. }

CATTLE.

The supply at this market was 175 head less than on the previous Monday. In view of this fact and favorable reports from the East, as well as the increase in cost at points of purchase, sellers were very stiff and held for full prices, which were generally obtained. Sales were made at $5 25 to $5 65, in a retail way, for prime to extra; $4 50@5 00 for medium to good, and $3 00@4 00 for inferior to fair. Bulls went off very slowly and in some instances concessions had to be made in order to close out; sales at from $2 00 to $3 00. Fresh cows continued to demand from $25 to $40 per head. Veals $3 00@4 50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The number on sale was less than that of last Monday, but the supply was in excess of the demand; there were some left over unsold, and it is very evident that the demand is falling off, as it usually does at this season of the year, when hogs, to a considerable extent, take the place of sheep and lambs. The market was, therefore, draggy. Sheep may be quoted, in a retail way, at 3¾@4¼c ₱ lb., and lambs at 3½@5c, according to quality.

HOGS.

There was a very fair demand to-day, and in sympathy with the East Liberty market; prices ruled 10@15c higher; sales were made in a retail way at $3 50@4 15 gross, according to quality.

NEW YORK—OCTOBER 1.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,330 head; at the opening sellers were firmly holding for Monday's rates and early sales show no important change in value. But one after another of the salesmen finally cut loose, in market phrase, to induce buyers to take offerings, and before the close there was next thing to a panic, buyers named prices where sales were made, and all lots held for former prices after ten o'clock A. M. remain unsold. Fat and ripe Kentucky steers, 1,350 to 1,450 lbs, sold freely at $8 50@9 50; good western steers, 1,270 to 1,330 lbs, $8 00@8 75; poor to medium native, $6 50@7 75 Colorado steers, 1,350 to 1,380 lbs, $7 00@7 50, and fair Texans $6 25@6 50. Most good Kentucky cattle sold to-day make the loss equal to $100 per car load. Exporters used 800, paying $8 50@9 for picked lots of good steers. Weather hot and the dressed beef market totally demoralized; butchers with cold storage were taking fair hind quarters of Texas and Colorado beef this morning from Washington market at $4@4 50.

Sheep—Receipts 7,300 head; market continues dull and weak at 3½@4¾c. Lambs firmer and higher; common to choice 4½@5¾c per car load extra, $5 70 per 100 lbs.

Swine—Receipts, 8,950 head; market quiet at $3 90@4 30 per 100 lbs; heavy State hogs $4.

BUFFALO—OCTOBER 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,450 head; market firm for good grades; others quiet; slim attendance of all classes of buyers; choice to extra steers $4 75@5 35; good $4 15@4 50; fair to medium $3 65@4 00; common $3 00@3 40; light fat butchers' steers $3 20@3 45; heifers $2 75@3 35; cows $2 00@2 50; extra $3 50@3 75; stockers dull and lower at $2 25@2 90; good to choice feeders $3 00@3 40.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,700 head; market dull and demand light; fair to good western sheep $3 25@3 75; lambs $3 90@4 30; Canada lambs $4 40@4 65; few loads unsold.

Hogs—Receipts, 8,325 head; market easier and not quotably lower on Yorkers; heavy grades fully 25c lower; Yorkers $3 90@4 00; heavy and medium $3 50@3 75; fair ends $3 00@3 30; pigs $3 00@3 25.